

**PERIODIC QUADRENNIAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE UNESCO CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND
PROMOTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL
EXPRESSIONS.**

Government of Quebec

2016

Table of Contents

1. General Information
2. Policies and Measures
 - 2.1 Cultural Policies
 - 2.1.1 Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan.
 - 2.1.2 La Fabrique culturelle.
 - 2.1.3 Measures related to film and audiovisual productions.
 - 2.1.4 Measures related to reading and books.
 - 2.1.5 Measures related to visual arts, architecture and fine crafts.
 - 2.1.6 Funding for cultural businesses.
 - 2.1.7 Cultural development of Aboriginal nations.
 - 2.1.8 Cultural development agreements.
 - 2.1.9 Developing markets outside of Quebec and showcasing Quebec culture internationally.
 - 2.2 International Cultural Cooperation
 - 2.2.1 Cooperation initiatives led by Quebec within international organizations.
 - 2.2.2 International commitments related to culture between the Government of Quebec and foreign partners (international cooperation).
 - 2.2.3 Cooperation for development: Quebec-Haiti.
 - 2.2.4 Particular commitments of state-owned enterprises and organizations that report to the MCC.
 - 2.2.5 Bibliothèque et Archives nationales' participation in the Réseau francophone numérique.
 - 2.2.6 Quebec ministries and organizations program for international cooperation.
 - 2.3 Preferential Treatment
 - 2.3.1 Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec agreements under the UNESCO- Aschberg program.
 - 2.4 Integration of Culture in Sustainable Development Policies
 - 2.4.1 At the National Level
 - 2.4.1.1 The government's Chantier gouvernemental en culture 2013-2015 cultural initiative.
 - 2.4.1.2 Les Arts et la Ville network declaration.
 - 2.4.2 At the International Level
 - 2.4.2.1 Agenda 21 for Culture for Quebec: international component.
 - 2.5 Transversal Issues
 - 2.5.1 Transversal issues: digital technologies.
 - 2.6 Gender Equality
 - 2.6.1 2011-2015 Government Action Plan on Gender Equality.
 - 2.7 Youth
 - 2.7.1 Youth: education and culture.
 - 2.7.2 Cultural financial assistance programs for youth.
3. Civil Society
 - 3.1 Parties
 - 3.2 Civil Society
4. Achievements and Challenges
5. Annexes

1. General Information

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Please summarize in max 3500 characters the main achievements and challenges in implementing the Convention and the outlook for the future. Please note this is not an introduction to the report or an annotated table of contents.

Since submitting its first report, Quebec has continued to implement the Convention by maintaining and adopting policies and measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions, within today's digital environment. Digital technology has remodeled artistic disciplines, opened markets and fragmented audiences, multiplied methods of production and dissemination, changed consumer habits and shaken up traditional business models. In light of this reality, the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC) adopted Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan (QDCP) and the Plan d'action sur le livre (Action plan for books) (available online in French only). Digital technologies have remained a challenge in 2016, hence the importance for cultural, artistic and public networks to increase their digital skills.

Quebec has undertaken several international cultural cooperation initiatives through agreements, programs or one-time initiatives. Various ministerial organizations have carried out skills development activities. For example, the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles (SODEC) has presented its operations and various tools for assisting and supporting countries in developing a national policy on cultural industries. With the collaboration of state-owned enterprises and ministries, Quebec has contributed to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) (\$CAD 50K in 2015, \$CAD 250K since 2008).

Quebec has also maintained a dialogue with the Canadian Coalition for Cultural Diversity (CCD) and continued to provide financial support for its operations as well as one-time activities. That said, continuing to mobilize civil society to address the issues put forward in the Convention remains a challenge for Quebec. Quebec would like to maintain a dialogue with the CCD and help mobilize civil society to address the issues put forward in the Convention. To accomplish this, Quebec would like to develop an action plan and support awareness activities.

In light of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Convention, several activities were held to raise awareness of and promote the Convention, including support at the international conference, "Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of cultural Expressions ten years: national and international perspectives" (available online in French only), organized jointly by the CCD, Université Laval's Faculty of Law and the Institut national de la recherche scientifique.

Quebec has also promoted the Convention in different international forums, notably during negotiations for the Canada and European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement. Among other things, Quebec was at the negotiation table and maintained a dialogue with civil society. The interface between business and culture continues to present a significant challenge for Quebec. In any trade agreement, Quebec's goal is to maintain its full ability to develop and implement its cultural mandate as well as any related measures, including digitally.

Another international challenge has been making the case for how important it is to take digital considerations into account in the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions in different international forums, including the International Organization of La Francophonie (IOF) and UNESCO.

The renewal of the Quebec Cultural Policy (available online in French only) and the work begun to revise the international Policy will provide an opportunity to reflect on the various current cultural issues. Reflecting on the renewal of these policies will provide a platform for addressing several themes, such as culture from a sustainable development perspective, the evolution of the culture field in today's digital environment, the interface between business and culture and cultural development for Aboriginal nations.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Name of Party: Canada (Quebec)

Date of ratification: November 28, 2005

Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report:

The Quebec report on measures taken to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions is attached as well as integrated into the Canadian report in accordance with the Quebec-Canada agreement on UNESCO. The MCC and the Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie (MRIF) are the organizations responsible for preparing this report.

Officially designed Point of Contact

Title* (Mr, Ms) Mr.	Mailing Address* 225, Grande Allée Est, bloc C, 2 nd Floor Quebec (Québec) G1R 5G5
First Name* Claude	Telephone 418 380-2335
Family Name* Rodrigue	Fax 418 380-2340
Organization* direction des affaires internationales et des relations intergouvernementales, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications	Email* claudio.rodrique@mcc.gouv.qc.ca

Name of stakeholders, including civil society organizations, involved in the preparation of the report:

Name: Charles Vallérand

Position: Director General (until June 2016)

Organization: Canadian Coalition for Cultural Diversity (CCD)

Describe the multi-stakeholder consultation process established for the preparation of this report:

MCC has collected data from Quebec departments and organizations through a questionnaire to be informed of any new measures or updates since the first report was issued.

The CCD was also consulted for the section on civil society.

OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL POLICY CONTEXT

Parties shall describe the key objectives and priorities of their current cultural policy and the impact the Convention has had in their formulation or reformulation. They will also report on the opportunities and challenges to promote the diversity of cultural expressions in a digital environment. (max 3500 characters)

Quebec's Cultural Policy, "Our Culture, Our Future" (available online in French only) was adopted in 1992. Its objectives include contributing to affirming Quebec's cultural identity, encouraging development for artistic creation and improving public access and participation in cultural life. The MCC is responsible for coordinating and applying the Cultural Policy in its fields of competence, including the arts, literature and cultural industries. The values, approaches, and goals set out in the Policy remain relevant. However, society has shifted considerably, needs have changed and today's challenges are not the same. On the cusp of its 25th anniversary, updating the Cultural Policy appears necessary. Work began in February 2016.

The new policy will be based on gains made while taking account of new realities. Quebec is facing two strategic challenges in particular: challenges related to how quickly digital technologies are evolving and demographic changes (population aging and diversification), which alters cultural expectations and behaviours.

A widespread consultation was conducted in all of Quebec's regions, based on seven major themes related to current challenges:

1. culture from a sustainable development perspective;

2. changes in culture and communication, and the creator's role in today's constantly changing digital environment;
3. the public's relationship with culture;
4. French language and ethno-cultural diversity;
5. cultural development and Aboriginal nations;
6. international action and intergovernmental relations;
7. governance and funding.

The principles and objectives of the Convention will also be included in considerations surrounding the renewal of the Cultural Policy.

The new Cultural Policy should be adopted in 2017.

Internationally, Quebec's cultural action falls under Québec's International Policy (QIP), adopted in 2006, which is coordinated by the MRIF. In relation to culture, the purpose of QIP is to promote Quebec identity and culture. The included priorities are supporting French-language outreach and promotion throughout the world and developing skills and instruments to be able to better plan and organize marketing for Quebec's cultural products and events abroad. Given that Quebec has begun the process of renewing its international policy, the Government of Quebec should be unveiling its new approaches and priorities for action in 2017, when the MRIF will be celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Has the Convention been integrated into the policy development process in any of the following ways?

- a) It is (or has been) the basis for changing one or more policies?
- b) It is (or has been) a tool to promote policy discussion?
- c) It is (or has been) a reference for ongoing policy development?

The principles and objectives of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions remain important for Quebec. These principles and objectives underpin all of Quebec's cultural measures and policies. Among other things, they will be included in considerations surrounding the renewal of QDCP.

The goal of most of the cultural policies and measures developed and implemented by Quebec was not specifically to implement a provision of the Convention, but they did fit very broadly in the spirit of the Convention. QDCP was notably implemented to provide cultural stakeholders with the means to create and innovate in a rapidly growing technological environment and for the various departments and organizations to organize skills building activities.

2. Policies and Measures

2.1 Cultural Policies

a. Name of the Measure: 2.1.1 Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Digital technology has reconstructed artistic disciplines, opened markets and fragmented audiences, multiplied methods of production and dissemination, changed consumer habits and shaken up traditional business models. Aware of this evolving reality, the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC) began a vast consultation process in 2010 to determine the first steps to take in the digital transformation of culture in Quebec.

In the quadrennial periodic report on measures to protect and promote cultural diversity submitted in 2012, Quebec announced that digital cultural content would be a priority focus for the coming years and that a strategy would be developed for digital cultural content development and access.

The work begun by the MCC therefore led to the development of Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan in collaboration with the network of state-owned enterprises and organizations, as well as stakeholders in the cultural and communications field. The Plan was unveiled in 2014 and spans seven years. It helps ensure the vitality of Quebec culture and make its influence felt in local, national and international markets. It provides a basis for helping cultural environments to make a smooth transition to digital technologies so that Quebec can continue to count on that significant support for its economy and remain competitive in world markets.

Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan is based on three key strategies:

- creating digital cultural content;
- innovating to adapt to digital culture;
- disseminating digital cultural content to ensure its accessibility.

The purpose of the plan is to:

- provide cultural stakeholders with the means to create and innovate in a rapidly growing technological environment;
- disseminate "Our culture, here, everywhere" with preference given to disseminating Quebec culture to the largest number of people in local, national and international markets.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan (available online in French only) proposes over 50 measures for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. Digital technology is changing quickly, and measures for later years will be specified at a later time.

The measures are grouped by main cultural sectors. The following are examples of measures by sector:

- Drama and performing arts: help acquire digital equipment for multidisciplinary and specialized publicists.
- Arts and literature: support artists, writers, artists' or writers' collectives and artistic organizations in their efforts to integrate new creation tools by funding the creation and development of original, digital cultural content.
- Film: help regional theatre operators to disseminate cultural works using current digital technologies to provide regional public access to Quebec cultural works that are unavailable in the region.

- Reading and books: support an update of Quebec's public libraries' digital collections to reach a wider readership.
- Media: organize a one-day conference on the impacts and perspectives of changes in the media.
- Museology: create a digital platform (EducArt) to disseminate thematic content based on the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts' collections that is adapted to needs of various audiences.
- Music: increase support for music industry businesses in adjusting to digital technologies and enriching content.
- Heritage: develop a collaborative platform to analyze and disseminate Quebec's archeological reference collections.
- All sectors: coordinate and host a space to exchange ideas on the rise of digital technologies in culture (Lab culturel, available online in French only).

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Through Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan, the MCC is supporting cultural communities by taking account of the importance of the changes underway stemming from digital technologies and ensuring that Quebec's cultural works and products are available on digital platforms, which now knows no bounds. The Plan therefore encourages the dissemination of Quebec culture to a wide audience in local, national and international markets.

The MCC must ensure that future investments reflect needs as much as possible. As a result, the MCC is part of an ongoing conversation with cultural and digital communities and paying attention to the problems and observations noted through the various consultation processes or events related to digital technologies.

In order to face the various challenges presented by digital technologies, Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan must expand the scope of its actions to reach as many stakeholders as possible in cultural, academic and other sectors for more of the cultural network to adopt digital technologies across the board.

The cultural networks', artists' and public's digital skills also need to be improved.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The MCC is responsible for implementing Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan, in cooperation with cultural state-owned enterprises and organizations.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

A total of \$CAD 110M has been budgeted over seven years to implement Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan. A total of \$CAD 36M has been invested for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 to implement 51 measures in the following sectors:

	<u>\$CAD M</u>
- Drama and performing arts	1.1
- Arts and literature	6.3
- Film	2.45
- Reading and books	2.525
- Media	2.05
- Fine craft	0.2
- Museology	10.9
- Music	3.0
- Heritage	5.125
- All sectors	<u>2.35</u>
TOTAL	36.0

An addition \$CAD 10.23M was announced in 2013-2014 to fund five digital infrastructure initiatives in Quebec's various regions.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Several organizations are participating in Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan. The following two are examples of those organizations.

Name: Société des musées du Québec

Type of Entity: NGO

Type of Involvement (max 2100 characters):

The Société des musées du Québec (SMQ) unites and represents 300 museum institutions (museums, exhibition centres and interpretation spaces) and 600 individual members from all regions of Quebec. As part of Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan, the SMQ is responsible for coordinating content creation by its members to add to the Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec. A digital assistance program will also be created for museum institutions recognized by the MCC to help digitize and disseminate their collections as well as increase the accessibility of their content.

Name: Fédération des télévisions communautaires autonomes du Québec, Association des médias écrits communautaires du Québec and Association des radiodiffuseurs communautaires du Québec.

Type of Entity: NGO

Type of Involvement (max 2100 characters):

This federation and these two associations unite Quebec's community media producers (television, radio and print). As part of Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan, a financial assistance measure was created to help community radio, television and print media companies to go digital. The responsibility for managing this measure has been given to these three group organizations that are involved in their respective sector.

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

a. Name of the Measure: 2.1.2 La Fabrique culturelle

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

The purpose of La Fabrique culturelle (available online in French only) is to offer a unique and original video platform to disseminate cultural content. La Fabrique culturelle is the brainchild of an online magazine, a video streaming channel and a social network that specializes in culture. It is a promotional tool for Quebec culture for all disciplines and Quebec regions. It offers a forum to share and promote Quebec artists' and craftspeople's talent.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

La Fabrique culturelle is a video streaming platform and social network. It offers a unique platform and showcase for streaming that promotes and brings all of Quebec's artists, artisans, craftspeople and cultural activities together in the same place. It is also a place to promote and appreciate Quebec's cultural partners' actions. In addition to offering a space for cultural dissemination, it also offers a dissemination space for the online community to enrich its cultural content by uploading videos to the website.

La Fabrique culturelle offers varied content, including:

- video clips made throughout Quebec on artists and cultural practices;
- web series;
- topical content.

The content is provided in various formats (news, profiles, reporting, performances, interviews, behind the scenes, short films, archives, etc.) that put the spotlight on several artistic disciplines (visual and digital arts, film, dance, design, literature, multidisciplinary arts, music, theatre and museum activities).

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

If yes, list targeted individual/social groups (at least one):

La Fabrique culturelle notably targets Quebec artists, artisans and craftspeople from Quebec's Aboriginal communities.

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

La Fabrique culturelle has over 173 cultural partners and offers 5,500 videos. Since its launch in March 2014, over 4.4 million pages have been seen, and its videos have had over 1.5 million views.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

La Fabrique culturelle is produced by the Société de télédiffusion du Québec (Télé-Québec), which is a state-owned enterprise.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

La Fabrique culturelle budget is included in Télé-Québec's annual budget, which is granted by the MCC.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Several partners collaborate to contribute to La Fabrique culturelle, including but not limited to the following organizations.

Name: Wapikoni Mobile

Type of Entity: NGO

Type of Involvement (max 2100 characters):

Videos made by young people from different Aboriginal communities about their realities are showcased on La Fabrique culturelle. Their content is promoted on social networks to extend their reach. Original videos about the Wapikoni teams' work are also produced by Télé-Québec and uploaded through La Fabrique culturelle. Télé-Québec is working with Wapikoni Mobile to award a DLSR camera to a young filmmaker for his or her hard work.

Name: Conseil québécois de la musique (CQM)

Type of Entity: NGO

Type of Involvement (max 2100 characters):

Videos presenting professionals from the world of concert music and CQM members are promoted on La Fabrique culturelle as well as social media to extend their reach.

As part of the Gala des prix Opus, presented by the CQM, La Fabrique culturelle offers the winner of that year's concert award in the regions category to make a video recording that is then presented on the platform.

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes

No

a. Name of the Measure: 2.1.3 Measures related to film and audiovisual productions

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Audiovisual productions include productions or programs, including those that are digitally produced, that are intended to be viewed in movie theatres, on television networks, on DVD and on Internet streaming platforms.

Film and television help promote national culture and have significant economic effects. In Quebec, like elsewhere in the world, film and television are constantly evolving, changing and undergoing many shifts.

Following two years of consultations with several associations, organizations and individuals, in 2003 the government adopted the Plan de soutien au cinéma et à la production audiovisuelle (available online in French only), which defines courses of action in that sector. The purpose of the plan is to stimulate creation; promote the production of French feature films, short films and documentaries; encourage diversity and access; preserve heritage, among other things by implementing the *Regulation respecting the legal deposit of films*; expand film education; and consolidate the industry.

Some courses of action in the plan have changed after work had been carried out in order to take account of changes in the sector, which is marked by the digital revolution. There are two ministerial actions of note:

- the rapport du Groupe de travail sur les enjeux du cinéma québécois (available online in French only), which was submitted in 2013. In that report, several recommendations were taken into consideration to provide courses of action for the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles (SODEC) to update its film and television production support programs;
- Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan, which was unveiled in 2014, which specifies interventions notably for creation and broadcasting.

Télé-Québec is Quebec's public educational and cultural television channel. The purpose of its programming is to be able to help people acquire knowledge and promote artistic and cultural living.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Regulation

There are four pieces of legislation governing interventions by the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC) and state-owned enterprises: the *Cinema Act*, the *Act respecting the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles*, the *Act respecting Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec* and the *Act respecting the Société de télédiffusion du Québec*.

The mission of the Régie du cinéma is notably to rate films screened in Quebec by distributors that have the right to do so and to notify the public, including young people and their parents, of that rating (workshops, pamphlets, etc.).

Help for the industry and artists

The Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ) supports artistic production, experimentation and creation and helps to broaden that influence in Quebec, in the rest of Canada and abroad through grants and awards (available online in French only) (emerging artist, development or career grants or awards).

The SODEC is mainly responsible for the Government of Quebec's involvement in promoting film and television production (available online in French only). It supports the development, production, promotion and dissemination of film and television work, as well as emerging work. It offers the services of an investment bank and supports the dissemination of Quebec film and television productions on the international market as along with the development of foreign markets through the Programme d'aide à l'exportation et au rayonnement culturel (available online in French only).

Since 2014, the SODEC has offered a film residency, called Regard sur Montréal, in collaboration with the Conseil des arts de Montréal and the National Filmboard of Canada.

The Government of Quebec also offers three refundable tax credits that are jointly managed by the SODEC and Revenu Québec: the refundable tax credit for film and television production (available online in French only), the refundable tax credit for film dubbing (available online in French only), and the refundable tax credit for film or television production services.

Lastly, through its participation in the TV5 channel, Quebec offers an international showcase for Quebec's audiovisual productions.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

If yes, list targeted individual/social groups (at least one):

Although the measures do not specifically target Aboriginal communities, some measures are still able to reach them. For example, the CALQ and the MCC fund Wapikoni Mobile, which offers First Nations communities a space for creation, training and skills transfer in the form of mobile studios equipped with digital audiovisual and music production equipment, thanks to the expertise of specialized teams. The films created are able to raise awareness among various audiences on the challenges facing First Nations communities by highlighting their culture and contributing to preserving their cultural heritage.

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The Quebec film and audiovisual industry is evolving in a context that is heavily influenced by international competition and the accelerated development of new technologies. The MCC is aware of the significant challenges that the industry must tackle and supports the industry's development and consolidation, while fostering the emergence and promotion of Quebec filmmaking and audiovisual productions.

For example, in 2014-2015, the SODEC funded 26 fictional feature films, 28 documentaries and 22 young filmmakers' productions.

The challenge in the coming years for the film industry will be to reach audiences on multiple screens while encouraging them to have a collective experience in movie theatres, and fostering diversity in films to meet their expectations, while supporting the development of national filmmaking.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The MCC and four state-owned enterprises operating in the film and audiovisual industry (the CALQ, the Régie du cinéma, the SODEC and Télé-Québec) are responsible for implementing the measure. Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BANQ), in collaboration with Cinémathèque québécoise, is responsible for the legal deposit of films and television shows.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

In 2014-2015, the SODEC approved the following funding for the film and television production sector:

\$CAD 30.8M	in assistance programs;
\$CAD 1.7M	in programs for cultural promotion and export;
\$CAD 19.3M	in funding for companies;
\$CAD 2.6M	in interim tax credit funding.

In addition, according to SODEC estimates, the following amounts were allocated as cultural tax credits:

\$CAD 139.2M	in tax credits for Quebec film and television production;
\$CAD 4.2M	in tax credits for film dubbing;
\$CAD 117.7M	in tax credits for film or television production services.

In 2014-2015, the CALQ provided awards totalling \$CAD 2.5M to artists in addition to a total \$CAD 1.5M in grants to organizations in the film and video industry. The indicated amounts were taken from the SODEC's and CALQ's 2014-2015 annual reports.

As for the MCC, in 2011 it provided \$CAD 2.4M over two years to digitize movie theatres and \$CAD 1M in 2014 to digitize parallel movie theatres. In 2014-2015, the MCC also granted \$CAD 191K to the Association des cinémas parallèles du Québec and \$CAD 1.7M to the Cinémathèque québécoise.

Lastly, the Government of Quebec awarded a \$CAD 61.6M to Télé-Québec for 2014-2015.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Many organizations work in the films and audiovisuals domain. As an example, here are two of those organizations:

Name: Cinémathèque québécoise.

Type of Entity: NGO

Type of Involvement (max 2100 characters):

The Cinémathèque québécoise's mission is to acquire, document and conserve Quebec audiovisual heritage (any film work that receives financial support from the government must be submitted) as well as international animation film, and to collect significant works from the Canadian and worldwide film community to put the spotlight on them for cultural and educational purposes. The Cinémathèque is financially backed by the MCC.

Name: Association des cinémas parallèles du Québec

Type of Entity: NGO

Type of Involvement (max 2100 characters):

The Association des cinémas parallèles du Québec (ACPQ) is dedicated to the dissemination of auteurist films and to film education throughout Quebec. Its mission is to bring together Quebec's non-commercial film organizations to promote film culture and develop a diversified and high-quality film-based leisure activity. The ACPQ offers the OEIL CINÉMA (L'Outil pour l'Éducation à l'Image et au Langage CINÉMATographiques) film image and language program, which allows Quebec elementary and high school teachers to have free access to educational material on various film and television production topics. Practical workshops led by professionals are also offered for a specific price in elementary and high schools, CÉGEPs, libraries, youth centres, film festivals and cultural events, to name a few. The ACPQ is financially backed by the MCC and SODEC.

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

a. Name of the Measure: 2.1.4 Measures related to reading and books

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

The books and reading sector is mainly under the responsibility of the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC), whose mandate is to ensure that Quebec's entire population has access to books and reading. To achieve this, the actions carried out by the MCC and its state-owned enterprises (notably the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec [CALQ], the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles [SODEC] and Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec [BANQ]) are focused on public libraries, authors and commercial stakeholders in the book supply chain (publishers, distributors and bookstores) with accreditation within the meaning of the *Act respecting the development of Québec firms in the book industry*. Since 1998, the *Politique de la lecture et du livre* (available online in French only) policy on reading and books has guided the government's actions to reaffirm and promote reading as an essential cultural practice and improve access to books for all Quebecers.

In recent years, the book industry has had to face significant challenges, notably because of the rise of digital technologies and changes to consumer habits. It was therefore necessary to continue efforts to support a sector that plays a vital role in the health and development of Quebec culture. In April 2015, the government therefore adopted the *Plan d'action sur le livre* (action plan on books, available online in French only) to breathe new life into this sector. One of the purposes of this plan is to improve access to books and support Quebec publishing through five measures for authors, publishers, bookstores, public libraries and regions. Another goal of the plan is to optimize the performance of accredited bookstores in Quebec through seven measures targeting the various factors that make bookstores vulnerable. It draws support from the principle that the success and vitality of Quebec's accredited bookstores and book industry in general are a shared responsibility of the government, stakeholders in the book supply chain and consumers.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The MCC manages financial assistance programs (available online in French only) for independent public libraries and regional public library service centres.

The CALQ offers several creation award and grant programs to artists, writers and organizations.

For the book industry, the MCC administers the *Act respecting the development of Québec firms in the book industry* and regulations concerning bookstores, distributors, publishers and institutional buyers. The purpose of the Act is to maintain a commercial balance between the sector's stakeholders and to ensure that books are available at a reasonable price throughout Quebec. Accredited companies under the Act are eligible for financial aid from the SODEC. Among other things, eligible Quebec publishers may take advantage of the publishing tax credit managed by the SODEC.

The *Plan d'action sur le livre* (action plan for books) includes 12 measures. The purpose of the first category of measures is to promote Quebec bookstores and writers, foster the implementation of regional projects promoting books and reading, facilitate access to tax assistance for book publishing, and to support public libraries in purchasing printed and digital books. The purpose of the second category is to optimize the performance of accredited bookstores, notably by supporting innovating digital developments, supplying bookstores with measurement tools to improve their performance and adjusting government assistance programs to the sector's new realities.

Internationally, the Quebec government is ensuring that Quebec books are promoted, notably through the Protocole d'entente au soutien des activités de promotion de la Librairie du Québec à Paris (protocol on the agreement in support of promotional activities for Quebec bookstores in Paris).

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Through its programs, measures, legislation and policies on reading and books, the Government of Quebec hopes to improve Quebecers' access to books and reading, promote Quebec publishing and ensure the development of Quebec businesses in the book sector, including accredited bookstores, while adjusting to new consumer realities stemming from the rise of digital technologies. The main expected results, notably through the Plan d'action sur le livre, include:

- increased appreciation of Quebec bookstores and authors in traditional and social media;
- better representation of Quebec writers in accredited bookstores;
- increased support for book and reading promotion and activities through regional cultural development agreements;
- better availability of printed and digital books in public libraries;
- simplified management of publishing tax credits;
- better digital collection for Quebec's accredited bookstores;
- higher quality services in accredited libraries through their use of integrated management software, high-performing equipment and online presence;
- availability of financial assistance tailored to new realities that are consistent with the plan's objectives;
- an assessment of opportunities to adjust legislative and regulatory levers.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The MCC, CALQ, BAnQ and the Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie are responsible for implementing the measures in the book and reading sector.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

Plan d'action sur le livre: \$CAD 12.7M\$ for 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 SODEC (2014-2015):

- \$CAD 5.9M in financial assistance programs for the book and specialized publishing sector;
- \$CAD 2.2M in funding for companies in the book sector;
- \$CAD 818K in assistance programs for cultural promotion and export for the book and specialized publishing sector.

Data were taken from the SODEC's 2014-2015 annual report.

CALQ (2014-2015):

- \$CAD 2.1M in support for organizations in the book and reading sector;
- \$CAD 1.3M in support for professional writers and artists in the book and reading sector.

Data were taken from the CALQ's 2014-2015 annual report.

Protocole d'entente au soutien des activités de promotion de la Librairie du Québec à Paris 2014-2015: \$CAD 75K

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

If yes:

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?

local national
regional international

i.2 What were the main conclusions? (max 2100 characters)

Financial assistance programs for public libraries are subject to periodic assessments according to a set departmental schedule. The results of those assessments are used to periodically update and adjust these programs.

An assessment framework will also be used to measure the progress made towards the objectives in the Plan d'action sur le livre once the measures have been implemented.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact? (max 2100 characters)

Assessments of financial assistance programs for libraries are based on indicators related to funding parameters. The Plan d'action sur le livre also includes a large number of indicators that will be assessed once the plan's measures have been implemented.

a. Name of the Measure: 2.1.5 Measures related to visual arts, architecture and fine crafts

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

In relation to visual arts, architecture and fine crafts, the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications' (MCC) role consists of supporting venues and ensuring that the Politique d'intégration des arts à l'architecture et à l'environnement des bâtiments et des sites gouvernementaux et publics (policy on the integration of arts in the architecture and environment of government and public sites and buildings) is applied.

The Politique d'intégration des arts à l'architecture et à l'environnement des bâtiments et des sites gouvernementaux et publics (available online in French only) was adopted in 1961 and concerns all construction projects (expansion, restoration, redevelopment or repair projects aimed at repurposing the property) that cost \$150,000 or more for public sites or buildings that receive government grants in Quebec. At least 1% of the construction budget must be allocated to integrating a work of art specifically designed for that location. Quebec is the only province in Canada to issue a decree paving the way for a public art policy.

The policy has three objectives:

- support the creation or purchase of works of art to be permanently integrated into architecture or the environment;
- increase the distribution of work by Quebec's professional artists and thereby help enrich citizens' lives through the presence of art in locations that do not usually showcase art;
- allow residents throughout Quebec to be more familiar with professional contemporary artists and modern art in its various expressive forms in the visual art and fine crafts sector.

The Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ) also offers financial assistance programs to artists and organizations that do work in visual arts, fine crafts and architectural art, and the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles (SODEC) supports art galleries, visual artists, artisans, craftspeople, and crafts companies as well as workshop schools in fine crafts.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The Politique d'intégration des arts à l'architecture et à l'environnement is a major factor in the democratization of art and supports its creation. Pieces created through this policy can be found in various public spaces (schools, hospital centres, libraries, courthouses, etc.). They include sculptures, paintings, photography, skylights, mosaics, etc.

Support offered by the SODEC and CALQ

Through the Programme d'aide à l'exportation et au rayonnement culturel [cultural export and promotion assistance program] (Sodexport), the SODEC is supporting the dissemination of artwork internationally as well as the development of foreign artisan and craft markets, as well as fine crafts companies.

In order to contribute to the development and professionalization of artisans, craftspeople and fine crafts companies, the SODEC provides financial assistance for the production and commercialization of Quebec fine crafts products. It encourages research and partnerships between workshop schools, organizations, commercial modern art galleries, artisans, craftspeople and companies. It also supports professional visual artists in acquiring creation equipment and tools and in developing marketing tools.

The CALQ offers emerging artist awards and development awards to visual artists, fine craftspeople and for architectural research. The purpose of emerging artist awards is to make it easier to embark on this career path by supporting initial professional experiences, while the purpose of development awards is to financially support art research and creation by allowing artists, artisans and craftspeople to carry out their projects that contribute to the evolution of their artistic process. Support is also offered to organizations to make resources available to the professional art community to foster the development of the discipline, promote Quebec artists, advance knowledge and raise public awareness.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Through the Politique d'intégration des arts à l'architecture et à l'environnement, over 3500 pieces of art have been created by over 900 different artists. This policy makes it possible for large-scale pieces of art to be created and provides Quebec with artwork that is publicly accessible. These pieces of art are therefore a significant visual signature for many places.

The CALQ supports creation, experimentation and production in the arts and facilitates the dissemination and promotion of Quebec in Canada and abroad. The SODEC's mandate is to promote and support the development of cultural companies in Quebec and abroad in various sectors, including fine crafts and visual arts.

In 2014-2015, the CALQ presented awards to 378 artists and provided grants to 114 organizations in visual arts, fine crafts and architectural research. In relation to fine crafts, the SODEC granted financial aid to 291 artisans, craftspeople or companies, and 33 companies benefited from the Programme de soutien au marché de l'art (art marketing support program) for exhibition or export purposes, and three associations or national groups received a grant. Lastly, 83 visual artists have benefited from a grant to acquire creation equipment and tools to develop marketing tools.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The MCC, SODEC and CALQ are responsible for implementing the measures.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

Since 1981, through the Politique d'intégration des arts à l'architecture et à l'environnement, \$CAD 142M has been allocated for the creation of over 3650 works of art. In 2012-2013, \$CAD 8M was granted for the creation of 107 works of art, \$CAD 9.5M led to the creation of 120 works of art in 2013-2014, and \$CAD 10M was granted to create 134 works of art in 2014-2015.

For visual arts, fine crafts and architectural research, the CALQ granted awards totaling \$CAD 3M in 2014-2015 to artists, and provided \$CAD 7.4M in grants to organizations. The CALQ also provided \$CAD 357K to support international activities for visual arts, fine crafts and architectural research projects.

The SODEC provided \$CAD 6.1M in 2014-2015 for visual arts and fine crafts, specifically \$CAD 1.6M for visual arts and \$CAD 4.5M for fine crafts.

The amounts indicated were taken from the SODEC's and CALQ's 2014-2015 annual reports.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

If yes:

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?

local national
regional international

i.2 What were the main conclusions? (max 2100 characters)

The Politique d'intégration des arts à l'architecture et à l'environnement was assessed. In November 2010, the MCC made the results of the policy assessment public. This was the first time this exercise was carried out since the policy was adopted in 1961. The assessment covered the years that had passed since decree 955-96 (available online in French only), which provides a framework for the policy, was adopted in 1996.

The assessment of the policy touched on:

- the aspects included in the decree;
- the Fichier des artistes registration process;
- the promotion of the policy and appreciation of artwork to democratize modern art;
- the implementation structure for the policy;
- access to information and interdepartmental collaboration in ensuring the policy is applied by project.

Based on the assessment, the results of which are presented in the assessment report (available online in French only) revealed that:

- 66% of the population surveyed consider that artwork improves citizen's lives;
- 40% of citizens indicated that they are familiar with at least one public art piece.

The assessment confirmed the merits of this government measure, which has provided the opportunity to consult a significant collective cultural heritage over the years. The policy has been an important lever in the modern creation of visual arts and fine crafts. These pieces of artwork can be found throughout Quebec and help promote and disseminate the work of established and emerging artists.

Among the actions suggested following the assessment of the policy, an overhaul of decree 955-96 is a main priority. Policy benchmarks are being reviewed and should be announced in spring 2016.

1.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact? (max 2100 characters)

It was a formative assessment process with the goal of helping efforts underway to update practices in the coming years. To accomplish this, three assessment questions were formulated:

- Is the policy currently managed effectively at the MCC, departments and contributing organizations, and what aspects need to be updated?
- Do all the projects who meet the eligibility criteria applying the government policy? If not, why not?
- Are the resources invested consistent with the implementation of the policy?

The assessment strategy was based on four main tools:

- discussion groups to learn the opinion of various stakeholders affected by the policy;
- a survey conducted among the population to document how it views the policy;
- a questionnaire for visual artists and fine craftspeople;
- a documentary analysis to understand the policy's implementation.

a. Name of the Measure: 2.1.6 Funding for cultural businesses

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Several funding options are made available to cultural businesses in all cultural fields to meet their financial needs and ensure that they can access the funds needed to ensure their vitality.

Since 1995, the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles (SODEC) (available online in French only) has acted as an investment bank for cultural businesses to support the development of all their activities, allow them to reach their growth potential, ensure their sustainability and reinforce and maintain Quebec property, notably by supporting business transfers.

Fonds d'investissement de la culture et des communications (FICC) is a venture capital business that was created in 1997 to improve the financial structure of Quebec's cultural and communication businesses as well as contribute to their development, growth, profitability and business succession to foster job creation.

The Government of Quebec launched the Quebec Culture Capital Fund (QCCF) in March 2011 to provide a new form of funding for Quebec's cultural businesses that wanted to export their talent abroad. The purpose of this fund is to fund large-scale cultural projects or products intended for markets outside of Quebec.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The SODEC offers the services of an investment bank (available online in French only), including term loans, revolving credit, loan guarantees, interim tax credit financing and occasionally investments in projects or in capital stocks. Financing is for the SODEC's area of activity (film and television, books and specialized publishing, fine crafts, visual arts, music and variety) as well as the following domains: performing arts, written media, heritage buildings, multimedia and radio, broadcast television and cable television. It also offers interim refundable tax credit financing to produce audio recordings (available online in French only), to produce shows (available online in French only), for the books sector (available online in French only), and for the film and television sector (available online in French only).

The FICC uses quasi-equity and equity financial products and occasionally uses banking products in businesses specializing in the creation, production and dissemination of cultural content, as well as technical or technological support businesses that foster growth and the quality of creation. Performance arts, books, audiovisual work, disc media, radio, television, print media, multimedia work and the Internet are the preferred areas of activity for the FICC.

With an overall budget of \$CAD 100M from the Government of Quebec (\$CAD 60M) and the Fonds de solidarité FTQ (\$CAD 40M), the Quebec Culture Capital Fund (QCCF) focuses on the profitability potential of businesses that it supports by innovative financial means in a cultural context. These financing means take the form of participating and voting shares, preferred shares and loans. The main sectors eligible for financing are: shows, book publishing, buying and selling publishing rights, film and television production, multi-platform media, sound recording production, buying and selling catalogues, interactive digital production and video games.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The results expected through measures are for Quebec's cultural businesses to have access to the financing they need to ensure their vitality and sustainability.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

SODEC

FICC:

Sponsors: Fonds de solidarité FTQ, SODEC, Union des artistes
Sponsored: Guilde des musiciens et musiciennes du Québec, Union des écrivaines et écrivains québécois, Union des artistes

QCCF: Government of Quebec (represented by the SODEC) and the Fonds de solidarité FTQ

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

SODEC: (2014-2015): \$CAD 53.4M

FICC: \$CAD 70 M\$ in investments since it was founded

FCCQ: overall budget of \$CAD 100 M

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

a. Name of the Measure: 2.1.7 Cultural development of Aboriginal nations

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Several programs and measures are offered by the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC), the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ) and the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones (SAA), in collaboration with the Société du Plan Nord, to foster the cultural development of Aboriginal nations, protect and showcase their cultural heritage, promote their artists and disseminate their work.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The MCC has entered into several agreements with Aboriginal nations (available online in French only) to carry out innovative and structuring actions in partnership with Aboriginal authorities to benefit Aboriginal citizens and meet the specific needs of each nation. The MCC supports the operations (available online in French only) of local Aboriginal radio, cultural organizations and recognized museum institutions. It also offers a Project Assistance Program with a call for Algonquin cultural projects.

The CALQ supports organizations through regional partnership agreements. In 2014-2015, it entered into a new agreement to improve artists' and writers' practices in the Nord-du-Québec region. It includes several components, such as support for professional writers and artists as well as residency exchanges between Montreal and the Kativik area in northern Quebec. The CALQ also supports artistic creation, experimentation and production among Aboriginal nations through grants and awards, and in this way helps promote Quebec in the rest of Canada and abroad.

The purpose of the SAA's Aboriginal Initiatives Fund II (AIF II) is to support projects that could have effects on the socioeconomic development of the various Aboriginal areas in Quebec, whether inside or outside the communities themselves. The FIA II is a five-year program created in 2012 and set to end in 2017. It was developed in parallel to other Quebec and federal government aid mechanisms based on the needs and priorities of each nation or community.

Since 2011, the Government of Quebec has been working on implementing the Plan Nord to highlight the potential for mining, energy, social development and tourism in northern Quebec, specifically north of the 49th parallel. One of the components of this project is to support cultural development and ensure that northern cultural heritage is showcased.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

If yes, list targeted individual/social groups (at least one):

Aboriginal nations

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The goal of these programs is also to meet the specific needs and challenges of Aboriginal nations and foster their cultural development.

For example:

On March 31, 2016, the MCC was a party to eight agreements with an Aboriginal nation.

In 2014-2015, the MCC supported 14 Aboriginal radio stations, three communication corporations, the Musée amérindien de Mashteuiatsh, the Musée des Abénakis and the Wapikoni Mobile and LAND InSIGHTS organizations for the Montreal First Peoples Festival.

In 2014-2015, as part of the program supporting professional Aboriginal writers and artists and through its partnership with Montreal, the CALQ has provided awards to three Aboriginal artists from the Mohawk and Cree nations who work in visual arts, dance and theatre. As part of the program for arts and literature in the Kativik area of northern Quebec, the CALQ has provided awards to 20 Inuit artists. Lastly, as part of its award program for professional writers and artists, the CALQ has provided seven travel awards to Aboriginal writers.

Since 2012, the AIF II has provided support to several projects that include a cultural component in order to enhance available Aboriginal cultural goods and services.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The MCC, CALQ and SAA are responsible for the implementation of these measures, in collaboration with the Société du Plan Nord.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

AIF II: \$CAD 135M over 5 years.

CALQ (2014-2015)

Support programs related to regional partnership agreements: \$CAD 86.5K

Grants: \$CAD 195.2K

Artist awards: \$CAD 67.3K

MCC (2014-2015)

Agreement with Aboriginal nations: \$CAD 898.2K

Operations assistance: \$CAD 690.9K

Projects assistance – call for Algonquin cultural projects: \$CAD 90K

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

a. Name of the Measure: 2.1.8 Cultural development agreements

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Quebec's Cultural Policy of 1992 (available online in French only) created partnership agreements with local and regional municipal authorities, which is an important lever in cultural development. In addition, cultural development agreements (CDAs) provide an opportunity for the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC) as well as municipalities and regional county municipalities (RCMs) to coordinate their culture-based actions in these areas in partnership as well as in a reciprocal manner to benefit citizens, with the main goal being sustainable development. It includes structuring and innovative actions that can be used to change the way things are done from one area to the next and that fosters exclusive and complementary initiatives.

The main objectives of CDAs are to develop cultural vitality, increase public participation in cultural development in communities, reinforce local identity and the feeling of belonging, and reinforce economic, social and democratic dynamism.

Furthermore, each CDA includes objectives development based on the needs of the municipality or RCM. For example, the objectives of the 2012-2015 agreement with the Ville de Québec were to improve access to and awareness of the arts, culture and heritage, strengthen professional foundations, encourage heritage research and showcasing, restore and renovate heritage buildings and stimulate the cultural showcase of Québec city. In comparison, the objectives of the 2012-2015 agreement with the Ville de Montréal were to showcase Montreal's natural and historic boroughs, develop new audiences and ways to access culture for everyone, notably through cultural mediation, consolidate the network of libraries and confer with Forum des équipements culturels partners.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

CDAs are negotiated through a reference framework, *Pour un partenariat durable avec le milieu municipal* (available online in French only), which was jointly developed by the MCC and municipal unions (the Fédération québécoise des municipalités and the Union des municipalités du Québec). This framework puts citizens at the heart of cultural action. It is a seamless planning tool that is more tailored to municipalities' cultural intervention based on their jurisdiction. Before a CDA is concluded, the partner must adopt a cultural policy and action plan that sets cultural intervention priorities. Establishing an increasing number of agreements has therefore been the driving force behind for several cultural policies.

In CDAs, the MCC strongly encourages its municipal partners to have public or private third-party partners assist with funding and implementing CDAs to strengthen the complementarity and convergence of actions.

There are several promising projects and programs stem from CDAs. For example, the 2012-2015 agreement with the Ville de Québec led to the realization of various cultural projects, notably as part of the Programme de soutien aux projets des organismes culturels professionnels (available online in French only) and the Première Ovation measure, which is meant to support the emergence of up-and-coming artists in music and theatre. Through the agreement with the Ville de Montréal, cultural projects were developed notably through the Accès culture network (available online in French only) and the program, which supports the particular initiatives of cultural and professional environments that would like to make arts and culture more accessible for citizens.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

If yes, list targeted individual/social groups (at least one):

For example, the 2012-2015 agreement with the Ville de Montréal provided increased visibility to Aboriginal presence in the urban landscape with the dissemination of Aboriginal art in Montreal, mainly within the Accès culture network.

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Since 2011, 17 new CDAs have been concluded, making a total of 112 agreements on May 31, 2016 that reach over 75% of Quebec's population.

The results expected through CDAs are the development of cultural vitality, increased citizen participation in the cultural development of communities, strengthened local identity and feeling of belonging, as well as strengthened economic, social and democratic dynamism.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The MCC as well as partner RCMs and municipalities are responsible for implementation.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

Unavailable.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

a. Name of the Measure: 2.1.9 Developing markets outside of Quebec and showcasing Quebec culture internationally

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

The Government of Quebec would like to strengthen the development of markets for Quebec culture, as well as ensure that Quebec culture is showcased internationally.

Consequently, the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC) is working in close collaboration with the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ), the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles (SODEC), the Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie (MRIF) and representatives of Quebec abroad to ensure that they provide a role for coordinating international cultural action.

One of the key areas is the development of markets for Quebec culture in what are considered priority areas and sectors. The goal is for culture to become an important development lever for Quebec on the international stage. The purpose of these measures is also to improve living conditions artists, people doing cultural work and creators. The objective of these measures is to help the cultural sector to maintain its gains, increase its presence on the international stage and develop markets outside of Quebec to give added value to Quebec cultural products and creation.

One of the priorities of Quebec's International Policy, adopted in 2006, is also to develop skills and instruments to better plan and organize marketing for Quebec's cultural products and demonstration abroad and to help promote Quebec culture internationally. To accomplish this, the Government of Quebec is notably working towards strengthening the collective presence of artistic organizations and businesses at international events, festivals and fairs.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Trade missions

Since 2014, a cultural dimension has been included in the Quebec premier's international missions, including integrating cultural businesses and organizations into multi-sectoral trade missions. To accomplish this, the MCC is working in close collaboration with the MRIF and the Ministère de l'Économie, de la Science et de l'Innovation. In addition, activities to develop cultural markets are included in most of the premier's missions abroad.

Assistance programs

Through its Projects Assistance Program – appel pour l'invitation à des diffuseurs et programmeurs hors Québec (available online in French only) the MCC is supporting the reception of buyers outside of Quebec at several international events and festivals held in Quebec in order to establish contact with Quebec's cultural offerings. The CALQ also offers programs that support international activities that are divided into grants for artists and grants for organizations. The SODEC offers the programme d'aide à l'exportation et au rayonnement culturel (Sodexport) (available online in French only), which helps support the dissemination of Quebec work in the international market and the development of markets for cultural businesses.

Cultural showcases

With support from the CALQ, SODEC and MRIF, the MCC is helping to finance Quebec cultural showcases or

collective presences (available online in French only) at events abroad where a portion of the programming is dedicated to Quebec creativity.

Budget and market development

An annual budget for developing cultural markets is granted to Quebec representations abroad with a cultural mandate to support the actions of cultural attachés through their partners in the area.

International cooperation

See sections 2.2.2 and 2.2.3.

Ad hoc activities

The MRIF supports several ad-hoc actions to foster the promotion and recognition of Quebec's cultural distinctiveness and creativity, as well as its promotion on the international stage.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Through various measures, the Government of Quebec expects to strengthen the development of markets in areas and sectors that have been deemed a priority and ensure that Quebec's culture is showcased internationally. The goal is therefore for these measures to have positive repercussions on the cultural sector, notably by improving living conditions for artists, people doing cultural work and creators.

Since 2012, three of the Quebec premiers' international missions have included cultural businesses and organizations:

- China (October 2014): 4
- France (March 2015): 4
- Mexico (October 2015): 5

For the 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 fiscal years, 76 editions of major Quebec festivals and events to welcome broadcasters, programmers, publishers and journalists from outside Quebec and 40 cultural showcases and collective presences abroad were notably supported by the MCC. For example, Quebec was the guest of honour at the 2015 Brussels Book Fair (available online in French only) which was an exceptional showcase for Quebec authors and publishers. Quebec's attendance at this event was made possible thanks to the collaboration of several stakeholders, including Québec Édition, the SODEC, the CALQ, the MRIF, the MCC and the Québec Government Office in Brussels.

In addition, several forms of ad-hoc support have helped with the promotion, recognition and showcasing of Quebec culture. For example, in 2014 slam poet IVY, along with the Jérôme Beaulieu jazz trio, received support for their participation in cultural programming activities at the sidelines of the 15th Francophonie Summit held in

Dakar in November 2014. In addition to stage performances, IVY gave a slam poetry workshop to Senegalese youth.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The MCC, MRIF, CALQ and SODEC are responsible for implementing of these measures.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

In 2014-2015, the international action budget allocated to the ministerial portfolio was \$CAD 14.2M. Amounts for ad-hoc activities supported by the MRIF are unavailable.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

2.2 International Cultural Cooperation

a. Name of the Measure: 2.2.1 Cooperation initiatives led by Quebec within international organizations

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

On a multilateral level, the Government of Quebec is contributing to strengthening international collaboration, mainly within two international organizations: UNESCO and the International Organisation of La Francophonie (IOF).

In those organizations, the Government of Quebec supports initiatives and gives preference to issues it considers to be a priority in relation to Quebec's International Policy, the purpose of which is notably to strengthen Quebec's capacity for action and influence, promote Quebec's identity and culture and contribute to the global international solidarity effort.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input type="checkbox"/>	national	<input type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

International Organisation of la Francophonie

The Government of Quebec is a full member of the IOF, which includes 75 states and governments (56 members and 19 observers). As the fifth financial backer of the IOF, it actively supports carrying out IOF programming. The IOF's various cultural programs help support production, distribution and dissemination in areas like the performing arts, digital arts, media, multimedia and media arts, literature and music.

The Government of Quebec also supports the actions carried out by the Agence universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF) in its 2014-2017 cultural programming. As an operator of la Francophonie, the AUF brings together higher education and research institutions, totalling 812 member institutions in 104 countries. As a result, it represents one of the largest university associations in the world.

UNESCO

The Government of Quebec also contributes to strengthening international collaboration within UNESCO by fostering the emergency of dynamic cultural sectors in developing countries through its contribution to the IFCD. Along with other contributors, it encourages carrying out projects to:

- develop policies and strategies that have a direct impact on the creation, production and distribution of diverse cultural expressions, as well as access to them;
- strengthen institutional infrastructures that are deemed necessary to support viable cultural industries on the local and regional scale.

In 2015, the Government of Quebec's contribution was provided by the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC), the Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie (MRIF), the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ) and the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles (SODEC).

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

By supporting measures as part of IOF and UNESCO's IFCD programs, the Government of Quebec is working towards the following objectives:

International Organisation of la Francophonie

- Promote and enhance the status of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions;
- Assist states in developing and reviewing their cultural policies;
- Support the structuring of cultural industry channels;
- Support the movement of artists, thanks notably to the fund supporting the circulation of artists;
- Support the dissemination and marketing of cultural products from the south;
- Support the production, promotion and marketing of audiovisual work from southern countries.

UNESCO

- Meet the needs and priorities of countries where projects are carried out;
- Contribute to obtaining concrete, measurable, realistic and lasting results;
- Have a potential structural impact leading to the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector;
- Encourage South-South and North-South-South cooperation

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The following ministries and organizations are responsible for implementing these measures:

- UNESCO : MCC, MRIF, CALQ, and SODEC
- IOF and AUF: MRIF

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

IOF

In 2015, the Government of Quebec spent \$CAD 3.1M on carrying out IOF (non-operational) programming. With a total programming budget of \$CAD 58.8M (€38.8M), an estimate 12% of IOF programming funds are dedicated to culture. As a result, Quebec's funding for IOF cultural programming is estimated at \$CAD 403K.

AUF

The Government of Quebec allocated \$CAD 560K to the AUF in 2015 to carry out its (non-operational) programming. An indeterminate portion of that amount was dedicated to cultural programming.

UNESCO

Since it was founded, the Government of Quebec has contributed a total \$CAD 250K to the IFCD. In 2015, the Government of Quebec allocated \$CAD 50K to the IFCD. More specifically, four Quebec ministries and organizations contributed:

- MRIF: \$CAD 20K
- MCC: \$CAD 20K
- CALQ: \$CAD 5K
- SODEC: \$CAD 5K

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

N/O

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

a. **Name of the Measure:** 2.2.2 International commitments related to culture between the Government of Quebec and foreign partners (international cooperation)

b. **Key Objectives of the Measure** (max 2100 characters)

On a bilateral level, over 30 international multi-sectoral (including a cultural component) or sectorial (specific to culture) commitments have been agreed between the Government of Quebec and foreign partners since the 1960s. These commitments, which are still in force, mainly help to implement cooperation activities and projects defined together with both the states and governments involved.

c. **What is:**

c.1. **The scope of the measure?**

local	<input type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. **The nature of the measure?**

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.3. **The main feature of the measure?** (max 2100 characters)

The purpose of these commitments is mainly to help conclude lasting collaborations between Quebec and its partners (e.g. France, Catalonia [Spain], Wallonia-Brussels [Belgium], Flanders [Belgium], Bavaria [Germany], British Council [United Kingdom], Italy and Shandong [China]) to promote the co-creation and co-dissemination, encourage expertise, experience and information sharing, and facilitate the mobility of artists as well as cultural goods and services of both partners. This all includes creation, production, distribution and dissemination, and applies to sectors of activity as diverse as the performing arts, literature, film and music. The way they are implemented differs from commitment to commitment, although they are generally entrusted to working groups made up of representatives from both parties. These groups meet every one to two years.

Between 2012 and 2015, eight new international commitments were agreed between Quebec and:

- France (cooperation agreement and statement of intent);
- Maine (United States) (cooperation agreement);
- Vermont (United States) (cooperation agreement);
- the African Union (joint statement);
- the French Community of Belgium (joint statement);
- Mexico (coordination and cooperation agreement-framework);
- Mexico City (joint statement).

d. **Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?**

Yes No

e. **What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?** (max 2100 characters)

The results expected vary from program to program. Nevertheless, they must generally:

- involve at least one foreign partner and one Quebec partner;
- be undertaken jointly, on both territories, according to the reciprocity and mutual commitment principle for financing and concrete benefits;
- foster a long-term dialogue between Quebec and the foreign government or state;
- provide cultural structure and involve significant benefits for both partners;
- help establish cultural product or service creation, dissemination and marketing or facilitate access to these;

- encourage the development of special skills in cultural sectors.

Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (2014-2015): 18 supported projects.

Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie (2014-2015): 53 supported projects.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

These commitments are generally implemented through public call for projects (available online in French only) coordinated by the Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie. The Ministère de la Culture et des Communications helps define orientations and priorities related to culture, the selection of cultural projects and financial support for cultural projects. The Conseil des arts et des lettres and Société de développement des entreprises culturelles occasionally participate in evaluating the cultural projects submitted.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

Not available.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

N/O

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

a. Name of the Measure: 2.2.3 Cooperation for development: Quebec-Haiti

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Quebec and Haiti have had a close relationship for several decades, notably in terms of international solidarity and cooperation. A significant number of Quebec stakeholders work in Haiti, including government representatives, teaching facilities, cooperation organizations or the private sector. Quebec's expertise arouses significant interest from its Haitian partners, and the many exchanges between Quebecers and Haitians contribute to the sustainability of the relationship between these two Francophone states in the Americas.

Since 2012, a yearly call for projects (available online in French only) has been made to manage, sustain and expand collaboration initiatives with this country, which is a priority country in terms of international action for Quebec in culture and communications. This call stems from the 2008 signing of the Déclaration commune portant sur la coopération dans les domaines de la culture et des communications entre le Québec et la République d'Haiti (Joint declaration on cooperation in the fields of culture and communication between Quebec and the Republic of Haiti) (available in French only).

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The purpose of the call for projects is to strengthen the ties of cooperation, stimulate dialogues and foster the development of lasting partnerships between Quebec and Haiti. More specifically, the goal of this cooperation program is to:

- foster the democratization and dissemination of culture in the book and reading sectors;
- promote professional exchanges of trainers, experts, specialists or researchers and between cultural organizations in the fields of public libraries and cultural activities, museology, tangible and intangible heritage, and cultural industries (especially film and television production);
- with a view of reciprocity, foster the cultural presence of each entity on the other's territory, notably through the co-production, co-publishing, promotion and dissemination of cultural products and work, through the mobility of cultural journalists and artists, by holding events with a collective scope and by developing partnerships between cultural institutions.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

Although it does not target Aboriginal peoples specifically, the call for projects led to the realization of the "Amerindian Nights" initiative in Haiti in 2014-2015. The objective of this event was to forge ties between Haiti, Quebec and First Nations peoples, to make Aboriginal literature accessible in Haiti, and to create spaces for sharing and collaboration among these peoples. It included two components:

- a literary component: launches for work by Aboriginal authors, meetings in schools, artist exchanges, etc.;
- a university component: symposium on Aboriginal literature.

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Supported projects must lead to the development of complementary and lasting partnerships, demonstrate concrete benefit and help to develop and strengthen ties between Quebec and Haiti in the field of culture and communications.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie (MRIF) and Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC) manage the cultural component.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

For the 2012-2013, 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 fiscal years, 18 projects totalling \$CAD 125K were supported by the MRIF and MCC as part of the bilateral Haiti-Quebec cooperation initiative.

This is the case for the *HahaHaiti* training internship project which, in the momentum of the collaboration initiative establish over the past two years with the Haitian department of culture to implement a comedy school in Haiti, fostered the emergence of about 30 Haitian comedians in addition to three trainers, thanks to a partnership with Quebec's Just for Laughs' École nationale de l'humour.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

a. Name of the Measure: 2.2.4 Particular commitments of state-owned enterprises and organizations that report to the Minister of Culture and Communications

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Based on their fields of expertise, several state-owned enterprises and organizations that report to the Minister of Culture and Communications have entered into particular agreements with foreign governments or institutions to develop partnerships. Through these agreements, international cooperation initiatives relating to culture can be carried out.

Among other things, through its residency workshops and studios, the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec's (CALQ) goal is to support and stimulate creators by making the appropriate means and environment available to them to do and disseminate their work by making it possible to exchange artistic and literary perspectives and by contributing to establishing lasting ties between Quebec and foreign creators.

The Société de développement des entreprises culturelles has concluded several agreements to foster international professional cultural exchanges and encourage the conclusion of co-production and co-distribution agreements in the cultural sector.

Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ) would like to improve its collaborative efforts in Canada and abroad by cultivating existing partnership agreements with Canadian and international archival and library communities.

The Conservatoire de musique et d'art dramatique du Québec (CMADQ) establishes institutional collaboration agreements to achieve several objectives, including reciprocal student mobility, educational exchanges and the promotion of the creation and dissemination of the work of young creators and performers.

The Musée de la civilisation de Québec (MCQ) has several international showcasing activities, notably including professional cultural exchanges, the mobility of artists and cultural professionals and the transfer of knowledge and expertise in the cultural sector.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local

national

regional

international

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative

financial

regulatory

institutional

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Since 1994, the CALQ has implemented various long-term residencies through an agreement, such as Quebec studios abroad, residencies based on artistic exchanges and artistic residencies of different generations, with all fields included. Since 2011, the network has grown with the addition of several residencies and exchanges, including a new artistic exchange between Nunavik and France, a new studio at the Tokyo Wonder Site (Japan) and a new artistic research and creation residency in Basel, Switzerland. It now includes six studios from Quebec abroad and 24 residences based on the partnership and artist exchange in Quebec.

The SODEC has several foreign partners (link available in French only) in the field of cinematic relations, books and fine crafts/visual arts. Since 2012, several co-production meetings have also taken place with Brazil, Denmark, Latin America, Mexico and Bavaria. The SODEC has also agreed to the commitments in the books, fine crafts and visual arts sectors.

BAnQ has established various partnerships with archival and library communities, which has made it possible to carry out projects varying in nature, such as exhibits, publications and translations.

Since 2012, the CMADQ has entered into two new institutional collaboration agreements, one with the Royal Northern College in Manchester, United Kingdom, and the other with the Staatliche Hochschule Stuttgart in Germany. This has allowed students to participate in placements at these various institutions.

The MCQ's international cooperation actions also take on various forms: loaning and borrowing collections, co-production agreements or travelling exhibits, highlighting various cultures through cultural mediation activities, scientific partnerships and professional collaborations in museology.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Through these various commitments, the Government of Quebec would like to encourage greater mobility for Quebec artists, cultural professionals and cultural products to ensure that Quebec culture is showcased on the international stage. It would also like to foster the exchange of expertise between cultural institutions in Quebec and abroad.

CALQ

In 2014-2015, 49 awards were granted to artists to stay at a studio or workshop-residency outside of Quebec. The artists in residence program also supported 45 projects led by organizations to house artists from Germany, Upper Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Finland, France, Haiti, Hungary, Mexico, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

BAnQ

In 2014-2015, 11 projects were carried out with national and international partners, including the *Hommage à Félix Leclerc* exhibit on display at the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF), the publication of the *Recueil de règles de numérisation*, which was published in collaboration with the BnF and the Canadian Museum of History, and the partnership with Wikimedia for the Wiki Tuesday activity, which contributes to the development of Quebec and Francophone content in Wikipedia.

MCQ

In terms of exhibits and collections, since 2012 several large exhibits have been co-produced and were showcased internationally in places like Rome, spanning from its creation to the Italian capital, Samurai, and works from the Ann and Gabriel Barbier Mueller collection. As for cultural mediation and digital technology, each year the MCQ produces several activities and signs over 15 partnerships with cultural organizations, each of which lead to international collaborations.

CMADQ

Since 2012, the CMADQ has admitted one student from the Staatliche Hochschule Stuttgart and allowed two students from the CMADQ to study abroad (one in German, and another in Bordeaux, France at the Conservatoire Bordeaux Jacques Thibaud [2010 agreement]).

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

These measures are implemented by the CALQ, SODEC, BAnQ, CMADQ and MCQ.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

CALQ (2014-2015):

- \$CAD 464.9K in awards for Quebec writers' and artists' residencies in studios and workshops – residencies abroad;

- SCAD 264K in grants to Quebec organizations through special agreements for housing artists in residence.

Data taken from the CALQ's 2014-2015 annual report. Data for the other organizations were not available.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

If yes:

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?

i.2 What were the main conclusions? (max 2100 characters)

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact? (max 2100 characters)

a. Name of the Measure: 2.2.5 Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec's participation in the Réseau francophone numérique

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Upon the initiative of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BNF), the Réseau francophone numérique (RFN) was created in February 2006 by the Belgian, Canadian, French, Luxemburgish, Quebec and Swiss national libraries. In creating this network, these six national libraries of the Francophonie recognized the crucial importance of digital programs to showcase Francophone culture and the French language. In 2008, the RFN expanded to all heritage institutions responsible for preserving and disseminating Francophone documentary heritage.

In September 2006, the International Organisation of La Francophonie (IOF) supported the creation of the RFN in the Bucharest Declaration, which concluded the 11th Francophonie Summit. The IOF acts as an observer member of the RFN.

The RFN has a three-pronged mandate:

1. through digitization, preserve a precious form of heritage that is often at risk of disappearing and disseminate it to a large audience;
2. ensure that knowledge is transferred to a growing number of Francophonie documentary institutions by organizing training internships, developing teaching tools and establishing a permanent information exchange;
3. provide Francophone heritage institutions with a discussion forum on issues for the digital age.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

After being mandated to do so by RFN, Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ) designed a web portal (available in French only) that was launched in 2008. This portal provides centralized access to digitized heritage documents from national museums that are members, which includes 28 institutions. BAnQ is a member of the RFN steering committee and is responsible for managing and contributing to the RFN portal.

The RFN's cooperation actions mainly involve holding training missions and internships for digital technologies for staff at institutions in southern countries. The ultimate objectives of this initiative include:

- supporting the digitization of documentary heritage locally to preserve it and allow for greater online dissemination;
- ensuring a North-South knowledge transfer;
- providing basic digitization equipment;
- contributing to local political authorities' becoming aware of the importance of digitizing documentary heritage in countries where heritage documents may be at risk of disappearing because of conservation conditions (buildings, equipment, climate, conflicts, etc.);
- helping to conserve involved countries' cultural and historical memory for future generations.

BAnQ participated in internships and missions by providing, from its own human resources, digitization experts, while the IOF contributes to the travel of representatives from partner countries in the South as well as funding the purchase of materials.

From 2010 to 2014, Guy Berthiaume, the then CEO of BAnQ, acted as the secretary general of the RFN.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

In 2011, a digitization training mission was carried out by BAnQ and the BnF in Dakar, Senegal that brought together 26 interns from the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal and Togo. In 2012, a mission was carried out in Rabat, Morocco with 18 interns (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Morocco and Senegal). Internships and missions were also carried out in Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso in 2013.

In spring 2016, the new RFN library went online in beta format. The new library, which will officially be launched in fall 2016, should allow for greater dissemination of digital Francophone content and become an indispensable reference for the Francophonie, both for North and South countries. In addition to contributing to implementing this digital library and participating in training sessions, BAnQ will upload digital documents from its heritage collections and archives; several documents that will be accessible have been or will be digitized thanks to funding from Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan. BAnQ and BnF will each hold the position of vice-chair of the executive committee for the new governance structure of the RFN adopted in April 2016.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

BAnQ is responsible for implementing this measure.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

Data unavailable.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

a. Name of the Measure: 2.2.6 Quebec ministries and organizations program for international cooperation

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Through their activities, the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles (SODEC), the Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie (MRIF) and the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC) achieve several objectives related to international cooperation and the needs of several cultural stakeholders. They also help to achieve several objectives in Quebec's International Policy, including strengthening Quebec's capacity for action and influence, the promotion of Quebec culture and identity and the contribution to the international solidarity effort. The objective of their activities is notably to contribute to strengthening the reciprocity of exchanges, highlighting Quebec's cultural industries on the international stage and supporting initiatives that are in line with foreign relations intensification policies.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

In terms of culture, the MCC coordinates international action and acts as the MRIF's preferred interface. In this way, it contributes to the implementation of various initiatives.

The purpose of the MRIF's community life program is to support the initiatives of civil society partners in line with Quebec's Francophonie objectives. For example, this program annually supports the Vues d'Afrique program, the mandate of which is to bridge Quebec with African and Creole nations through reciprocal discovery and mutual knowledge by implementing cultural activities.

The programme d'aide à l'exportation et au rayonnement culturel (Sodexport) (link available in French only) led to the signing of reciprocal agreements with several countries and the SODEC's operations being presented to developing countries, along with various tools to support them in developing a national policy on cultural industries. This program also annually supports a unique project consisting of meetings on screenwriting for fiction feature films in French: the Atelier Grand Nord. Founded in 2003 by the SODEC, this event brings together professionals from the film industry and the Francophone community for work and exchange sessions on screenwriting, which allows participants to test their ideas and discuss their scripts. Thanks to support from the IOF and the Institut français, representatives from Francophone African countries have participated in the workshops since 2014.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Through its programs and initiatives, the MRIF would like to help showcase Quebec culture and identity internationally as well as participate in the global international solidarity effort. For example, support for the Vues d'Afrique program through the community life program provides a basis for better reciprocal knowledge of African and Quebec cultures. Over 100 foreign films are proposed to the Quebec public annually, about 2500 students participate in cultural workshops, and thousands of people attend the festival outside of Montreal.

The results the SODEC expects include fostering an exchange of Quebec expertise and highlighting Quebec's cultural industries on the international stage. As part of the international component of the Sodexport program, presentations have been given since 2012 in Haiti, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Morocco and West Africa. A representative of the West African Economic and Monetary Union also came to stay in Quebec to better grasp the issues involved in implementing an organization like the SODEC. As for the Atelier Grand Nord, since it was founded, 45 feature films have been released, demonstrating its success. The films produced were internationally showcased on the big screen at the largest festivals and fairs in the world, making the Atelier Grand Nord the only activity focused on screenwriting to have achieved that level of results.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The SODEC and MRIF are responsible for implementing these measures, and the MCC is responsible for coordinating international actions related to culture.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

MRIF

Vues d'Afrique: 2014-2015, \$CAD 20K

SODEC

Atelier Grand Nord 2014-2015: \$CAD 21.5K

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

2.3 Preferential Treatment

a. Name of the Measure: 2.3.1 Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec agreements under the UNESCO-Aschberg program

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

From 1994 to 2014, the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ) participated in the UNESCO-Aschberg program. This bursary program offered creation residencies in literature, music and visual arts to artists aged 25 to 35 in developing countries to give them the opportunity for personal growth through contact with other cultures. The program also helped facilitate the mobility and exchange of artists and cultural professionals in order to improve their expertise through training, exchanges and hospitality.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The CALQ participated in this program by providing grants to Quebec organizations that bring young artists on board. The CALQ notably associated itself with La Chambre blanche organization to support bringing artists from Francophone African countries on board for a residency in network and web arts production. The purpose of the artistic project was to explore the various possibilities of digital technologies, such as interactivity, participatory art, hyperlinks, sound exploration, processing still or moving images, etc.

From 2011 to 2014, Musique Multi Montréal, along with the Amis d'Ahuntsic-Cartierville (Babel Musique) also brought foreign artist on board as part of this program.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

As part of the UNESCO-Aschberg program, the CALQ supported Quebec organizations' bringing on board seven foreign artists from 2011-2012 to 2014-2015.

In addition to that number, La Chambre blanche brought artists on board from Francophone African countries, including Cameroon and Burkina Faso. Musique Multi Montréal brought two artists on board from Togo and Madagascar. Babel Musique also brought one artist on board from Mexico.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

CALQ

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

2011-2013: \$CAD 51,6K

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Name : La Chambre blanche

Type of Entity : NGO Private Company

Type of Involvement (max 2 100 characters) :

Founded in 1978, La Chambre blanche is an artist-run centre with a mandate to promote experimentation and dissemination in the field of visual arts. More specifically, this mandate hinges around a reflection of installation and site-specific practices, within three avenues: dissemination, production and documentation. The centre has had its own artist-in-residence program since 1982.

Name : Musique Multi Montreal

Type of Entity : NGO Private Company

Type of Involvement (max 2 100 characters) :

Musique Multi Montréal was founded in 1991 and its mandate is to make artists from here and elsewhere from all backgrounds known through a process to connect and mix cultures using music as a means of communication. In November 2013, the organization put a definitive end to its activities

Name : Babel Musique

Type of Entity : NGO Private Company

Type of Involvement (max 2 100 characters) :

Babel Musique was created to promote creation stemming from all the cultures of the world and to increase knowledge exchanges stemming from the world's musical heritage. The organization is dedicated to developing music and its creators and produces its big Babel event annually, which encourages combining different styles, cultures and aesthetics. The organization is also partners with the Ahuntsic Cultural Centre, which is known in the country as a crossroad for the music of the world.

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

2.4 Integration of Culture in Sustainable Development Policies

2.4.1 At National Level

a. **Name of the Measure:** 2.4.1.1 The government's Chantier gouvernemental en culture 2013-2015 cultural initiative

b. **Key Objectives of the Measure** (max 2100 characters)

In 2011, the Government of Quebec adopted the Agenda 21C for Culture (A21C) (link available in French only), which is a reference framework that establishes objectives for Quebec to make culture a major cross-cutting component of sustainable development that is integrated into its social, economic and environmental facets. Adopting this instrument was one of the Government of Quebec's responses to the commitment it made by approving the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions in 2005.

The A21C objectives are divided into four parts that present culture as (1) a vehicle of meaning, identity, values and roots; (2) a vector of democracy, intercultural dialogue and social cohesion; (3) a catalyst of creativity, economic development and wealth creation; and (4) a pivotal structure for planning and developing the area.

The Chantier gouvernemental en culture 2013-2015 is one of the main parameters for implementing the A21C. The purpose of this initiative is to better integrate culture into the government's sustainable development process. This translates into culture being taken into consideration concretely to help achieve social, economic, territorial and environmental development objectives in Quebec's sustainable development efforts, and to foster respect for Quebec's identity, the richness of its diversity, the sustainable use of its resources and the support of its dynamism, which is characterized by its potential for creativity and innovation.

c. **What is:**

c.1. **The scope of the measure?**

local	<input type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.2. **The nature of the measure?**

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. **The main feature of the measure?** (max 2100 characters)

Implementing this initiative means that each ministry and organization subject to the Sustainable Development Act must enhance its sustainable development action plan by adding at least one action that will contribute to achieving the A21C objectives.

Cultural action from a sustainability perspective

Examples of actions:

- the Fondation de la faune du Québec has showcased a piece of art on wildlife heritage created by a Quebec artist.

Culture and society

Examples of actions:

- the Ministère de la Sécurité publique encouraged implementing social reintegration activities that integrate cultural content in Quebec's correctional system;
- Revenu Québec facilitated access to information on tax credits and deductions for cultural activities;
- the Société de la Place des arts de Montréal focused on public access to culture through its Access to the Performing Arts Program.

Culture and economy

Examples of actions:

- Investissement Québec highlights Quebec's cultural characteristics in foreign investment prospecting activities;
- the Fonds de recherche du Québec (nature and technologies, society and culture, and health) continues to take an inter-sectoral approach integrating the arts, culture, creativity and innovation at the heart of all research, and promotes unifying, inter-sectoral research practices with many benefits on the development and transformation of Quebec society.

Culture, territory and environment

Examples of actions:

- The Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire maintained its support for cultural initiatives and implemented an inventory of government tools for sustainable development, providing access to 17 support or informative tools related to culture.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes

No

If yes, list targeted individual/social groups (at least one):

Aboriginal communities: two A21C objectives involve Amerindian and Inuit nations that notably target recognizing their specific culture and helping to highlight their cultures.

Ministries and organizations have taken several concrete actions to that end:

- the Ministère du Conseil exécutif supported projects that showcase the culture of Aboriginal nations;
- the Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur maintained its funding to promote knowledge of Aboriginal cultures through the Raising Awareness Regarding Aboriginal Peoples program;
- the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ) invested over \$300,000 to support creation and production by Aboriginal artists, and created a contest in partnership with the Musée de la civilisation du Québec to disseminate Aboriginal works of art.

Visible minorities: One of the objectives is to foster, through arts and culture, intercultural dialogue between people living in Quebec as well as increase the number of opportunities for artists from all backgrounds to interact with Quebec society to foster integration and inclusion and combat intolerance, discrimination and racism. Within this framework:

- the CALQ supported projects stemming from recent immigration and visible minorities through its Vivacité Montréal program (link available in French only), in collaboration with the Conseil des arts de Montréal;
- by presenting the Charles-Biddle Award (link available in French only) the Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion highlighted the contribution of immigrants, whose personal or professional dedication contribute to Quebec's cultural and artistic development on the national or international stage.

Women: The Conseil du Statut de la Femme recognized the cultural achievements of women that contributed to the display and showcasing of Quebec and its regions through the production of items.

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

On March 31, 2015, 98 government organizations published their Sustainable Development Action Plan 2013-2015, which presented the 128 cultural actions to be carried out.

Cultural action from a sustainability perspective

72 bodies involved (10 ministries and 62 organizations)

84 actions adopted (12 by ministries and 72 by organizations)

Culture and society

11 bodies involved (4 ministries and 7 organizations)
12 actions adopted (5 by ministries and 7 by organizations)

Culture and economy

10 bodies involved, all organizations
13 actions adopted

Culture, territory and environment

15 bodies involved (4 ministries and 11 organizations)
19 actions adopted (6 by ministries and 13 organizations)

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The Ministère de la Culture et des Communications handles project management for the Chantier culture in close collaboration with the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, with coordination and accountability mechanisms developed as part of the government's sustainable development efforts.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

Not available.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Please see (in French only): <http://www.mddelcc.gouv.qc.ca/developpement/liste.htm>

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

a. Name of the Measure: 2.4.1.2 Les Arts et la Ville network declaration

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

During the first Culture and Sustainable Cities Summit held by the United Cities and Local Government (UCLG) international organization in Bilbao, Spain from March 18 to 20, 2015, representatives from Les Arts et la Ville network submitted the Declaration of Les Arts et la Ville – Culture 21. This declaration bears witness to the Quebec municipalities' commitment to the efforts surrounding Agenda 21 for Culture.

Les Arts et la Ville network is a not-for-profit organization founded in 1987, which brings together players in municipal and cultural sectors from Quebec and Acadian and French-speaking communities in Canada, with the aim of supporting, promoting and defending local cultural and artistic development.

In Quebec, several local and national players are recognized as world leaders in applying the links between culture and sustainable development, and in adopting integrated visions of cultural development. In fact, several projects have been recognized as good practices in terms of local sustainable development and culture by the UCLG's Committee on Culture. In that context, and in the wake of Agenda 21 for Culture for Quebec, Les Arts et la Ville network would like to help support and highlight this dynamic and this commitment with 575 municipality members, as well as 170 members from the arts and cultural allies in Quebec.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

By adopting the Declaration of Les Arts et la Ville network – Culture 21: Actions, the network committed to developing a community awareness strategy (link available in French only) for all of Quebec to promote knowledge and the implementation of tools locally. In this way, the network hopes to increase related good practices.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The results expected through this measure are the creation of a local cultural development dynamic that fosters prosperity and quality in citizens' living environments by adopting a global view while focusing on the specifics and aspirations of each environment. This will also hopefully lead Quebec municipalities and civil society organizations to engage in a more significant concerted effort and mobilization concerning developing integrated visions of local cultural development.

The first phase of the awareness strategy was unveiled on June 1, 2016. The results may be included in the next periodic four-year report that Quebec and Canada submit in 2020.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Les Arts et la Ville is responsible for implementing this measure.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

A total of \$CAD 24K was granted for this initiative by the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications through the reception component of its Projects Assistance Program in 2014-2015.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

2.4.2 At International Level

a. Name of the Measure: 2.4.2.1 Agenda 21 for Culture for Quebec: international component

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Internationally, the theme of integrating culture with sustainable development is inciting more and more interest. Many organizations, including UNESCO, United Cities and Local Government and the International Organisation of La Francophonie (IOF) are interested in this issue. In Quebec, the implementation of Agenda 21 for Culture (A21C) hinges on an international component with the aim of recognizing the importance and the role of culture in sustainable development internationally.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input type="checkbox"/>	national	<input type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Quebec has participated in several international events to make known the importance of integrating culture into sustainable development, in addition to its efforts.

For example:

- On November 22 and 23, 2012, the French and Quebec ministries of culture came together to organize the International Symposium in Paris: Culture and Sustainable Development (link available in French only). The objective of the Symposium was to present international thinking and identify courses of action (link available in French only) to promote better integration of culture in sustainable development initiatives. The Symposium was open to the public, and in total over 330 artists, researchers, experts, cultural and sustainable development professionals, policy makers and representatives of international organizations attended to align thinking and action in order to highlight innovative practices, create new partnerships and reflect on strategies for better acknowledgment and to establish a more concrete link between culture and sustainable development.
- The Ville de Montréal participated in holding a debate on culture and development at the United Nations General Assembly in New York in June 2013.
- During a special demonstration organized by the IOF and UNESCO in New York on May 6, 2014 with the theme of culture as the economic driving force behind development: experience and success, the Government of Quebec presented the A21C and the initial results of the Chantier gouvernemental en culture.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Recognition of the importance of the role culture plays in sustainable development.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie, the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications and cities in Quebec who are active internationally are responsible for implementing this measure.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

Not available.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

2.5 Emerging Transversal Issues

a. Name of the Measure: 2.5.1 Transversal issues: digital technologies

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

The Government of Quebec has given several presentations at international forums, including the International Organisation of La Francophonie and UNESCO, so that the impact of digital technologies is taken into consideration in the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

In April 2015, the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC), in collaboration with the Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie (MRIF), implemented a working group on digital technologies and the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions with the purpose of:

- documenting the issues, challenges and opportunities for Quebec represented by the impact of digital technologies of the diversity of cultural expressions;
- establishing Quebec's position in relation to the issue of operational directives on digital technologies, including their possible content, format and relevance;
- reviewing any other legal or non-legal instrument that could be adopted by Convention representatives to adjust to the implementation of the Convention in a digital environment;
- sharing Quebec's good practices and expertise in the cultural and digital sector with UNESCO.

Taking the new digital reality into consideration is at the heart of many of the MCC's interventions, along with those of state-owned enterprises who work in the cultural sector (Télé-Québec, the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles [SODEC], Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec [BAnQ], the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec [CALQ], etc.). Interministerial collaborations are also being established on this issue, notably with the MRIF.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan (QDCP) was launched in 2014. It included over 50 measures for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. QDCP helps cultural environments go digital so that Quebec continues to count on this significant support for its economy and remain competitive in international markets.

At the same time, the web magazine, video distribution channel and specialized cultural network (La Fabrique culturelle [link available in French only]) launched by Télé-Québec in 2014 is also a tool for showcasing Quebec culture.

Until 2012-2013, the CALQ offered the digital platforms and networks measure with the goal of implementing digital networks and platforms to build partnerships and support the emergence of projects. In 2014-2015, this measure was replaced by three measures included in QDCP:

- support for the creation and development of original, digital, cultural content, notably to foster the creation of original artistic content on La Fabrique culturelle;
- support for digitizing artistic and literary content so that organizations can digitize, disseminate and make more online content available.
- Support for the deployment of digital infrastructures that notably promotes pooling resources and expertise.

The SODEC implemented a digital/interactive advisory committee including representatives of businesses or organizations that work in the digital sector to receive information on community needs while programs related to digital technologies are developed.

BAnQ designed a web portal (link available in French only) that provides access to digitized heritage documents from national libraries that are members of the RFN.

One of the objectives of Agenda 21 for Culture for Quebec (link available in French only) is to develop and promote creativity by integrating culture into innovation policies and facilitating the arts, literature and cultural industries sector's adjustment to the Internet and the new digital reality.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

N/A

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The MCC, CALQ, SODEC, BAnQ and Télé-Québec are responsible for implementing these measures.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

Not available.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

2.6 Gender Equality

a. Name of the Measure: 2.6.1 2011-2015 Government Action Plan on Gender Equality

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

The 2011-2015 Government Action Plan on Gender Equality stems from the 2006 policy for gender equality entitled Turning Equality in Law into Equality in Fact. The Plan includes 26 ministries and organizations, as well as nine collaborating ministries and organizations and 102 actions that fall under seven broad guidelines. Half of those guidelines are in keeping with the previous 2007 action plan, while the other half are new. The Secrétariat à la condition féminine (SCF) is responsible for coordinating follow-up on the implementation of the policy and action plan.

The purpose of this plan is notably to promote egalitarian models and behaviour, to move towards achieving gender equality in the economic arena as well as greater participation by women in decision-making bodies and gender equality in all areas, based on their specific circumstances.

The 2011-2015 Action Plan on Gender-based Analysis (link available in French only) is used as a governing instrument. The objective of gender-based analysis is to integrate gender equality concerns into their ways of doing things and decisions made by government authorities.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

Several measures included in the 2011-2015 Governmental Action Plan are directly or indirectly related to culture. The following are examples of some of the measures:

- Measure 4: Make a directory of cultural-educational resources free of sexual and sexist stereotypes available to specialists and resource persons; the purpose of this measure is to ensure that the Répertoire de ressources culture-éducation offers young people in elementary and secondary school cultural activities that are free of sexual or sexist stereotypes.
- Measure 17: Annually disseminate a cultural piece for creators to promote equal models and behaviour; the purpose of this measure is to encourage artists from various sectors to create a work of art to convey egalitarian behaviour and models and then disseminate those works of art throughout the population and to targeted groups of young people.
- Measure 89: Achieve parity among women and men on the boards of directors of state-owned enterprises and ensure that parity is maintained; the objective of this measure is to ensure compliance with the *Act respecting the governance of state-owned enterprises*, which set the deadline to achieve parity among men and women on boards of directors for all state-owned enterprises for December 14, 2011, and that also stipulated that this parity must be maintained from that date forward.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

If yes, list targeted individual/social groups (at least one):

Women

Minorities

Aboriginal peoples

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The following results were achieved for each of the measures. For full results, see the report on the Government Action Plan on Gender Equality (link available in French only).

Measure 4:

- A gender-based analysis of cultural activities for young people in the Répertoire de ressources culture-éducation was carried out;
- A new evaluation criterion was introduced for artists' and writer's projects in order to offer activities free of sexual or sexist stereotypes;
- The jury took this criterion into consideration in their work.

Measure 17:

- 17 pieces on the theme of gender equality were disseminated as part of the L'égalité à l'œuvre (link available in French only) competition, including 11 two-dimensional pieces, three short films and three songs.

Measure 89:

- In 2012, of the 60 large corporations targeted by the strategy, women made up 18.8% of boards of directors, while in 2013, women represented 20.2% of those boards. Those corporations notably included the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec and Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The SCF, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications, Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur, Ministère des Finances du Québec and the Secrétariat aux emplois supérieurs are responsible for implementing this measure.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

Not available.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

2.7 Youth

a. Name of the Measure: 2.7.1 Youth: education and culture

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Quebec's 1992 Cultural Policy made establishing links between education and culture a paramount objective. One of the guidelines is to improve arts and culture awareness and education. School is identified as an excellent way to access culture.

The Protocole d'entente interministériel Culture-Éducation (link available in French only), which unites the Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur (MEES) and the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC), stems from the Cultural Policy. The protocol was signed in 1997 and updated in 2013. Its purpose is to strengthen collaboration in school and cultural settings as well as integrate culture into school.

Colleges also contribute to developing Quebec's cultural potential by the training professional development courses they offer in artistic and cultural fields. The internationalization of Quebec students' training is supported through the Artistic and cultural college training international exchange support program (link available in French only), which offers financial support to public and private educational institutions to organize short-term international exchanges in artistic and cultural fields.

The MEES also offers the Promotion de l'enseignement collégial: productions étudiantes (link available in French only) program, which aims to help carry out special projects in certain fields, notably literature and the arts, through extra-curricular activities related to the student's program of study or development. The objectives of this measure are to develop the student's skills and creativity as well as help showcase colleges in their community.

Lastly, the Conservatoire du musique et des arts dramatiques du Québec (CMADQ) includes seven music schools as well as two drama schools. Its mission is to offer quality training.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The Culture in the Schools program is one of the measures of the Protocole Culture-Éducation. Its objective is to produce citizens who are actively involved in cultural life by increasing the number of cultural experiences offered to pre-school, elementary school and secondary school students through collaboration with resources listed in the Répertoire de ressources culture-éducation (link available in French only), which includes artists, writers and cultural organizations. Financial assistance is offered to schools to support them in carrying out these projects.

The program has two components:

- Cultural workshops at school: This component makes it possible for artists to share their creative process with students during an in-class workshop.

- Schools host an artist: Since 2013, this component has offered professional artists the opportunity to spend 4-12 weeks in a school environment and find inspiration for their own creative pursuits, while allowing students to participate in a project involving artistic exploration.

The MEES also provides financial support to school board's cultural committees who promote integrating culture into schools. In addition, February has been designated Cultural Activities Month and is an ideal time to hold activities to stimulate young people to undertake cultural projects that can be carried out in a subject taught at school.

The MCC offers the Mesure de concertation régionale en culture-éducation, which supports field trips to professional cultural organizations so that students can be introduced to culture outside of school and develop a taste in young people for professional cultural spaces.

The CMADQ administers music and drama schools for professional training as well as professional development for performers and creators. It is the only state-owned institution in North America that offers ongoing music training from the elementary school level up to the graduate level.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

As part of the Culture in the Schools program, 386,691 students participated in activities at school in 2012-2013. During that same year, 534,589 students participated in field trips. In 2014-2015, 32 projects were funded through the Schools host an artist program.

In 2014-2015, 16 projects were supported through the Promotion de l'enseignement collégial : productions étudiantes, which reached students at 72 colleges. For example, one project, Cégeps en spectacle, is a student contest with objectives notably to put college students in contact with various performance trades.

In 2013-2014, 68 students participated in exchanges through the Artistic and cultural college training international exchange support program. Through those projects, Quebec students participated in an improv tournament at the Festival des Lycéens d'Aquitaine in France with students from Germany, Italy, Romania and France.

The CMADQ admits about 800 music students and 75 drama students every year. It actively contributes to developing Quebec's culture. The visibility of the school, in addition to the visibility of its teachers as well as past and present students, demonstrates the calibre of training it offers. The CMADQ contributes to regional and national vitality in several ways, notably through:

- the CMADQ's participation and involvement in youth orchestras from various areas of Quebec;
- collaboration and partnerships with elementary and secondary schools to carry out musical projects for young people (concert band, etc.).

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The MCC, MEES and CMADQ are responsible for implementing these measures.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

It would be impossible to present all the financial resources dedicated to culture and education for young people. Some data have been presented for information purposes.

In 2014-2015, \$CAD 117.8K was allocated to the Promotion de l'enseignement collégial : productions étudiantes program.

Nearly \$CAD 40K was allocated in 2013-2014 to the Artistic and cultural college training international exchange support program.

The CMADQ also received a nearly \$CAD 28M grant from the Government of Quebec in 2014-2015.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

If yes:

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?

i.2 What were the main conclusions? (max 2100 characters)

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact? (max 2100 characters)

a. Name of the Measure: 2.7.2 Cultural financial assistance programs for youth

b. Key Objectives of the Measure (max 2100 characters)

Young people in Quebec are creative, dynamic and open to the world. The Government of Quebec's role is to support them and provide them with the necessary resources for them to take their place and achieve their full potential. Although young people can access most programs, certain financial measures target them specifically to support them in cultural careers.

The Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ) offers grants to artists and writers. The Société de développement des entreprises culturelles (SODEC) offers financial assistance programs that specifically target young people doing cultural work, be it in film and television, books, fine crafts, visual arts, music or variety.

Furthermore, several programs are proposed by the Les Offices jeunesse internationaux du Québec (LOJIQ), whose mandate, as a group of international youth mobility organizations, is to foster the professional and personal development of young Quebec adults by giving them the opportunity to carry out a project internationally.

c. What is:

c.1. The scope of the measure?

local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	international	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.2. The nature of the measure?

legislative	<input type="checkbox"/>	financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c.3. The main feature of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

The CALQ offers grants to the next generation of artists to help them start their careers by supporting them through their first professional experiences. These grants can be used to support research, creation and exploration projects as well as professional development workshops or internships. They also allow these emerging artists to accept invitations from inside or outside Quebec to participate in activities related to their craft.

The SODEC offers various programs that specifically target young people. The following are a few examples:

- The Young Creators Support Program for film and television is targeted towards screenwriters, directors and producers aged 18 to 35 with the goal of supporting the next generation of artists and integrating young creators into the film and television production circuits.
- The purpose of the programme d'aide aux écoles ateliers en métiers d'art (link available in French only) is to support schools in planning and carrying out research, dissemination and professional support activities that contribute to the development of Quebec's fine crafts. There are currently 12 fine craft workshop schools.
- The objective of the programme de sensibilisation à la chanson et de diffusion pour le milieu collégial (link available in French only) is to encourage student's awareness of French song by supporting dissemination activities.
- The objectives of the programme d'aide aux artisans et aux entreprises en métiers d'art, volet aide aux artisans et aux entreprises en démarrage (link available in French only) is to allow artisans, craftspeople and start-up businesses to acquire the appropriate equipment for their production needs and strengthen their position in the Quebec market by supporting their marketing activities.

Lastly, the LOJIQ supports projects that allow young people to access international networks to exchange expertise and know-how, develop skills or participate in personal development. For example, it gives young artists, artisans and craftspeople the opportunity to carry out an artistic creation or dissemination activity.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?

Yes No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure? (max 2100 characters)

In 2014-2015, the LOJIQ supported 492 young Quebecers in the cultural sector, which makes up about 20% of its program participants. As part of the professional development program, which supports young people in developing skills through professional improvement activities, expertise exchanges or integration into international networks, of the 203 young people involved in the program, 88% were from the arts and cultural sector. The arts and cultural sector still plays a leading role in this program.

Among the projects supported by the LOJIQ is one in partnership with SODEC where four emerging producers and directors from Quebec participated in the Cannes Film Festival in May 2014. This project allowed these young film professionals to reach the large film market and begin to integrate the international programming, distribution and co-production circuit.

Through various financial assistance programs, the SODEC supports young artists, artisans, craftspeople and cultural businesses. For example, in 2014-2015, 53 young people or businesses benefited from the Young Creators Support Program (for screenwriting and production), and 103 businesses received a grant through the programme de sensibilisation à la chanson et de diffusion pour le milieu collégial.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The LOJIQ, SODEC and CALQ are responsible for implementing these measures

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure: (max 2100 characters)

Data not available.

g. NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure:

h. Was this measure introduced or revised in order to:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?

Yes No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?

Yes No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?

Yes No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?

Yes No

3. Civil Society

PARTIES

Have you taken or supported initiatives involving civil society in activities:

- Promote the objectives of the convention through awareness raising and other activities, how? (max 2100 characters)

Quebec would like to maintain a dialogue with civil society to promote the principles and objectives of the Convention in Quebec and abroad. The Government of Quebec financially supports the Canadian Coalition for Cultural Diversity (CCD), which is the main representative of civil society.

Between 2012 and 2015, ad-hoc financial support was granted to more closely associate civil society with the work of Convention bodies, incite discussions on the impact of digital technologies on the evolution of the diversity of cultural expressions, and further highlight Quebec's expertise with senior levels at UNESCO. This helped with:

- the organization "Regards croisés sur le droit international de la culture : interactions et chevauchements entre les conventions relatives au patrimoine culturel immatériel et à la diversité des expressions culturelles" symposium in Québec City in October 2012;
 - Véronique Guèvremont's piece of writing as an expert in international cultural law at the Université Laval's Faculty of Law, "Réflexion préliminaire sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles à l'ère numérique," for the fourth session of the Conference of Parties in June 2013;
 - the Réseau international des juristes pour la diversité des expressions culturelles' preparation of a second report entitled "La mise en œuvre de la Convention sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles à l'ère numérique : enjeux, actions prioritaires et recommandations;"
 - holding the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions ten years after: national and international perspectives in May 2015, organized by Université Laval's Faculty of Law in collaboration with the CCD and the Institut national de la recherche scientifique.
- Collect data and share and exchange information on measures adopted at local and international level? (max 2100 characters)

N/A

- Provide spaces where ideas of civil societies can be heard and discussed while developing policies? (max 2100 characters)

In 2013, the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ) created the Commission de la diversité culturelle. It consists of 18 members from various cultural communities that represent a variety of artistic disciplines. The Commission's mandate is to formulate recommendations so that the CALQ can better meet the needs of creators and organizations from cultural communities. Reflection work is also focused on representing cultural communities within the CALQ's staff as well as its committees and juries. In addition to cultural diversity, the CALQ also launched reflection work on the main artistic challenges, including interdisciplinarity and multidisciplinary, generational transitions and promoting arts and literature. Many consultations were held, notably through ad-hoc committees made up of about 40 representatives from the community and by conducting a large-scale survey with anyone who applied for financial assistance from the CALQ.

IN 2014, the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles (SODEC) also implemented a digital/interactive consultation commission. The commission is made up of members of civil society from various cultural businesses that correspond to their area of expertise. The purpose of the commission is to advise the SODEC about any issues submitted to it or to conduct any study required for its areas of

expertise. The SODEC notably consults the commission about projects or changes to financial assistance programs.

- Implement Operational Guidelines? (max 2100 characters)

N/A

- Other, how? (max 2100 characters)

The Plan d'action sur le livre was launched in 2015, notably after consultations were held with stakeholders in the Quebec book sector in 2014.

The Conseil des arts de Montréal established evaluation committees that are responsible for analyzing requests submitted for the Conseil's various grant programs. The members of these committees are also asked to comment on multidisciplinary files in their areas of expertise. They have a three-year mandate so that they can follow the progress of the organizations evaluated and work in a larger context of development of that discipline while reinforcing their sense of belonging.

- Is Civil Society contributing to this report?

Yes

No

CIVIL SOCIETY

Has the civil society taken initiatives to:

- Promote the principle and the objectives of the Convention locally and internationally? How? (max 2100 characters)

The Canadian Coalition for Cultural Diversity (CCD) is the only civil society organization dedicated to promoting the Convention with funding from its member associations and the Government of Quebec. It is involved in awareness activities through its research, public conferences, interventions in many seminars and ministerial meetings, its quarterly electronic newsletter that is sent to 7000 subscribers throughout the world and its social media accounts, where traffic has tripled in five years to reach 170,000 single visits every year. In May 2015, the site reached a record 13,000 single visits, which is 10 times more than the 1300 single visits the site received in March 2010.

The CCD acts as the secretariat for the International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity (IFCCD), which has a presence in about 40 countries, two thirds of which are developing countries. It brought together coalition leaders at an international conference in 2012 in Bratislava, Slovakia, and in 2015 in Mons, Belgium in conjunction with the international Cultural exception facing the challenges of the digital world forum. The Bratislava conference helped to advance the Slovak Coalition's advocacy efforts for a law on the status of the artist. The Mons conference was marked by the coalitions' commitment to digital technologies.

The Coalition played a central role in the advocacy efforts to have culture recognized as an objective of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was in this way that the IFCCD joined eight other large cultural networks for "The Future We Want includes Culture" campaign, which received the support of 2500 signing parties, including 1200 organizations from 120 countries. The collective shared its positions with the parties involved in negotiations for the new agenda, notably during the special thematic debate on culture and sustainable development in New York in May 2014. The Coalition also relayed the message to Canadian authorities during consultations led by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

- Promote ratification of the Convention and its implementation by governments? How? (max 2100 characters)

The international movement of coalitions is among the member associations in about 40 countries, but it spread its actions over the year throughout all corners of the world by establishing direct collaboration with civil society representatives who are fighting for the Convention to be ratified in their countries, and sometimes even within the government. For example, the Coalition used funding from the Commonwealth Foundation in 2009 to organize the first Convention awareness forum for representatives from Asia-Pacific, as well as a second one in Sydney in 2010. The representative from Indonesia, who at the time was an employee of the Hivos Foundation, organized an awareness activity upon her return that helped to get Indonesia to ratify the Convention in 2012. Today, that same person is participating in the skills-building project on behalf of the Indonesian coalition for the arts (Kolasi Seni Indonesia) in preparation for Indonesia's periodic four-year report on funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The Canadian Coalition supported groups from Mauritania, Turkey, Morocco, the Pacific Islands, the Balkans, etc. The Coalition also promotes the Convention as an annual speaker at the Université d'été de la Francophonie des Amériques.

The Coalition also supports the four-year program to strengthen the governance of the cultural policy led by the International Organisation of La Francophonie (IOF) in four priority countries: Senegal, Gabon, Niger and Burkina Faso. This collaboration took the form of presentations on Quebec's and Canada's cultural policies during awareness seminars for elected officials (in partnership with the Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie), public servants and representatives of civil society.

- Contribute to the achievement of greater transparency and accountability and accountability in the cultural governance? How? (max 2100 characters)

The Executive Director of the Canadian CCD also works as the Secretary General of the IFCCD and in that capacity acts on behalf of member associations in meetings with the Convention's governing bodies. In that context, the Coalition contributed to the work of the Intergovernmental Committee to establish, the revise, operational directives about sections 9 and 19 on the preparation of periodic four-year reports. It fought for more consideration to be given to civil society's perspectives, which now allows international associations to submit a thematic report to complement the State reports.

The Coalition also advocated for more consideration to be given to the participation of civil society in the Intergovernmental Committee's and the Conference of Parties' debates, since it had noticed over the years that participation had dropped sharply, that the procedure did not foster a real dialogue or genuine consideration of civil society's views, and that most of the work dealt with administrative issues rather than the actual contents of the Convention and its implementation. The Coalition therefore advocated for a revitalization of civil society's participation, notably to take consideration of the digital age that is of great concern to all parties involved.

The decisions made during the 9th Ordinary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee in December 2015 marked a change in attitude and opened the door to genuine and more dynamic participation from civil society. Hopefully the Convention Secretariat will have the financial and technical means for diverse participation from stakeholders to enrich our understanding of the successes and challenges of implementing the Convention throughout the world.

- Monitor policy and programme implementation on measures to protect and promote diversity of cultural expression? (max 2100 characters)

The Coalition consists of about 30 associations that collectively represent 200,000 creators and 1200 businesses from all cultural industries. It was created in 1999 when multilateral negotiations at the World Trade Organization caused concerns about state's ability to continue to support the diversity of national cultural creation through appropriate policies and measures. In recent years, member associations of the Coalition were again called upon for the negotiation of the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), for Canada's participation in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement and to begin negotiations for the Plurilateral International Services Agreement. Member associations shared their positions in public consultations led by the Canadian government either in writing or by appearing before the Parliamentary committee responsible for reviewing those issues. But especially, however, they contributed to the new wording of the Canadian cultural exemption that is applied to relevant chapters rather than the entire agreement, as had previously been the case. Once the CETA and TPP texts were made public, the Coalition shared its analysis with a large public, including in the media. It also organized two seminars, the first in Montreal in September 2013 and the second in Québec City in May 2015, and invited Quebec and Canadian negotiators as well as legal experts with great reputations to debate the issue. Video clips can be accessed using the following links:

Interview with Quebec's chief negotiator, Pierre-Marc Johnson (video in French): <http://cdc-ccd.org/Entrevue-avec-Pierre-Marc-Johnson?lang=en>

Panel with Gilbert Gagné, Solange Drouin, Patrick Muzzi and former premier Jean Charest (video in French): <http://monde.ccdmd.qc.ca/ressources/?d=91036&demande=desc>

Panel with Canada's chief negotiator Steve Verheul, Quebec's chief negotiator Pierre-Marc Johnson and legal experts Ivan Bernier and Peter Grant (video in French): <http://monde.ccdmd.qc.ca/ressources/?d=100418&demande=desc>

- Create innovative partnerships with the public and private sectors and with civil society of other regions of the world? How? (max 2100 characters)

The Coalition strengthened its partnership with the university research community to support its advocacy efforts based on actual observation. It met with Canadian universities known for their work on the Convention through a pan-Canadian series of conferences, the end of which coincided with the 10th anniversary of the Convention. The wording agreed upon provided for:

1. Establishing a partnership with universities from various regions of the country;
2. Proposing an issue relevant to the host university and local community related to the convention as a theme for the conference;
3. Establishing succession by selecting organizers and panellists;
4. Documenting the process by preparing summaries and video clips; and
5. Fostering an exchange of perspectives between cultural, university and government sectors.

The series of conferences was launched in Montreal in September 2013 then continued on to Moncton, New Brunswick; Ottawa, Ontario; Vancouver, British Columbia; and Québec City. Two seminars are still scheduled for 2016 in Sudbury, Ontario and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Other than very productive discussions, the conference series helped to make the Convention more known and to make it relevant based on local interests and realities. It also made the Convention known outside of associations concentrated in large cities like Montreal and Toronto. The series received support from many sponsors, including the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, the Ville de Montréal, the Fernand-Dumont Research Chair from the Institut national de recherche scientifique (INRS), the MCC, Université Laval, Simon Fraser University, the Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities (CIRLM), the Centre de la francophonie des Amériques, the IOF, the Government of Quebec's Secrétariat aux Affaires Intergouvernementales canadiennes and Canada's Social Science and Humanities Research Council.

- Build capacities in domains linked to the Convention and carrying out data collection? How? (max 2100 characters)

In 2011, the CCD implemented an internship program that about 20 undergraduate and masters' students from Canada and abroad participated in. The objective was both to develop succession and to gain a better understanding of the issues related to implementing the Convention through high-calibre analyses and research. The first students began the work that was continued by the next group, in such a way that over time it was possible to gain a better understanding of the following issues:

- The particular treatment of culture in trade agreements
- Civil society's role in implementing the Convention
- Funding cultural projects for sustainable
- Governance of cultural policy that would be more inclusive of the diversity of cultural expressions
- Culture's contribution to the sustainable development of communities
- Inter-sectoral issues of implementing the Convention in the digital age
- Quebec and Canadian models of cultural policies
- Copyright and the creator's perspective
- Cultural policies that support development, audience retention and youth participation

Thanks to knowledge sharing, the Coalition has become a centre of expertise that can offer original, up-to-date content and reach new audiences interested by the practical aspects of implementing the Convention. The Coalition used this expertise as a basis to offer skills-building activities to member associations of the IFCCD in developing countries. It was also encouraged to share its expertise on numerous occasions in Canada and abroad.

Challenges encountered or foreseen to implement the Convention

- Challenge 1: Continue to mobilize civil society in Canada and abroad by ensuring the sustainability of the CCD; the current financial situation has become unsustainable.
- Challenge 2: Remobilize member associations of the Coalition to update its mandate and actions on the national level that go beyond addressing culture in trade negotiations, now that the EU-Canada CETA and TPP have been signed.

Solutions found or envisaged

- Solution 1: Reinstate funding from the Government of Canada that was cut in 2013 that allowed the Coalition to undertake actions to mobilize and stimulate civil society nationally and internationally.
- Solution 2: Member associations of the Coalition will have to define what their complementary and added-value role will be, given the other objectives of the Convention and its implementation in the digital age.

Activities planned for next 4 years to implement the Convention

N/A

4. Achievements and Challenges

Describe main results achieved in implementing the Convention (max 2100 characters)

Since submitting its first report, the Government of Quebec has continued to implement the Convention by maintaining and adopting policies and measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions, including digitally. Among other things, the purpose of several of the measures adopted was to tackle the challenge of digital technologies, notably by adopting Quebec's Digital Cultural Plan and the Plan d'action sur le livre (link available in French only).

The Government of Quebec also carried out several cultural international cooperation initiatives through agreements, programs or even ad-hoc initiatives. Several skills building activities were carried out by its various ministries and organizations. With the collaboration of state-owned enterprises and ministries, the Government of Quebec also contributed to the IFCD (\$CAD 50K in 2015, \$CAD 250K since 2008).

Quebec also promoted the Convention at various international forums (International Organisation of La Francophonie [IOF] and UNESCO) as well as trade forums. In addition, it promoted the Convention in Quebec and highlighted the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention with several awareness and promotional activities.

With the Chantier gouvernemental en culture (link available in French only), the Government of Quebec has continued to implement Agenda 21 for Culture (link available in French only) and highlighted the importance of taking culture into consideration for sustainable development.

Quebec has maintained a dialogue with the Canadian Coalition for Cultural Diversity (CCD) and continued to support its operations financially as well as through ad-hoc activities. Through various commissions or public consultations, Quebec has also heard ideas from the cultural sector about developing cultural measures and policies.

Challenges encountered or foreseen to implement the Convention (max 2100 characters)

In 2012, when Quebec submitted its first report, on the main national challenges it mentioned the need to adjust cultural measures and policies to the changes brought about by the digital revolution. Digital technology has reconstructed artistic disciplines, opened markets and fragmented audiences, multiplied methods of production and dissemination, changed consumer habits and shaken up traditional business models. In light of this reality, the MCC began work in 2010 that led to the adoption of QDCP. Digital technologies have remained a challenge in 2016. It is important for cultural, artistic and public networks to increase their digital skills. Internationally, a challenge has been demonstrating the importance of taking digital technologies into consideration in protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions within different international forums, such as the IOF and UNESCO.

The interface between business and culture continues to present a significant challenge for Quebec. Increasingly significant pressure is being applied for all sectors of activity to be liberalized, including the cultural sector and electronic trade.

Maintaining civil society's mobilization in relation to the issues of the Convention is also a challenge for Quebec. This issue is also very important for Quebec because it is in concert with civil society that it initially advanced the cause of the diversity of cultural expressions in Quebec, in Canada, as well as within several international forums.

Solutions found or envisaged to overcome those challenges (max 2100 characters)

In order to improve the cultural sector's and public's digital skills, QDCP is expected to expand its area of activity to reach the largest number of stakeholders from the various sectors (cultural, universities, etc.) for a better overall digital appropriate by the cultural network. Internationally, Quebec has given and will

continue to give several presentations before the IOF and UNESCO to highlight the importance of taking the rise of digital technologies into consideration in the promotion and protection of the diversity of cultural expressions.

In any trade agreement, Quebec's goal is to maintain its full ability to develop and implement its cultural mandate as well as any related measures, including digitally, by sharing its position with the Canadian negotiation team and the highest levels of the federal government.

Over the next few years, Quebec would like to maintain a dialogue with the CCD and foster the mobilization of civil society in relation to the issues of the Convention. To accomplish this, it would like to develop an action plan and support awareness activities.

Steps planned for the next 4 years (max 2100 characters)

The renewal of the Cultural Policy (link available in French only) and Quebec's International Policy will provide an opportunity for Quebecers to reflect on the various current issues in the cultural sector. Reflection on revising these policies will provide the chance to address several themes, such as culture from a sustainable development perspective, the evolution of the cultural sector in a digital environment and the interface between trade and culture.

As for the implementation of the Convention, over the next few years Quebec would like to work on:

- promoting financing for the IFCD and continually improve its effectiveness, notably by supporting projects that produce lasting effects;
- fostering international cooperation and sharing good practices;
- informing and ensuring the mobility of civil society about the issues of the Convention and fostering a better partnership between civil society and the government;
- maintaining the reflection work on the issues of digital technologies on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions;
- promoting the principles and objectives of the Convention at international forums, including trade forums.

5. Annexes

1. Economy and Finance

1.1. Total Flows of cultural Goods and Services

Please refer to the definitions of cultural goods and services in the 2009 UNESCO Framework of Cultural Statistics which lists the Harmonized Commodity and Coding System (HS) and the Extended Balance of Payments (EBOPS) codes to be used when defining cultural goods and services. Additional information on cultural services statistics can be found in the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services available at : <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/TFSITS/manual.htm>

1.1.1. Cultural Goods

	USD	Year	Source
(a) Total exports in cultural goods	N/A	N/A	N/A
(b) Importations totales de biens culturels	N/A	N/A	N/A

1.1.2. Cultural Services

	USD	Year	Source
(a) Total exports in cultural services	N/A	N/A	N/A
(b) Total imports in cultural services	N/A	N/A	N/A

1.2. Contribution of cultural activities Gross Domestic Product

Please refer to the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS) for the list of applicable cultural codes in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Please indicate which methodology was used to calculate the share of culture in total GDP (value added, input/output, etc.).

	USD		Year	Source
(a) Total GDP	\$ 335,000,000,000		2014	Statistics Canada: http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?id=3840037&pattern=&p2=31&stByVal=1&p1=1&tabMode=dataTable&csid=&retrLang=eng&lang=eng (converted at the annual rate of 1, 1044664 US\$).
(b) Share of Cultural activities in GDP	%	\$ 10,760,000,000	2014	Statistics Canada: http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?id=3870012&pattern=&p2=31&stByVal=1&p1=1&tabMode=dataTable&csid=&retrLang=eng&lang
	3,5%			

				=eng (converted at the annual rate of 1, 1044664 US\$).
--	--	--	--	---

Which methodology was used to calculate the share of culture in total GDP? (max 2100 characters)

See the conceptual framework for cultural statistics: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/87-542-x/87-542-x2011001-eng.htm>

1.3 Government expenditure on culture

If not available, please use government expenditure on recreation and culture

	USD		Year	Source
(a) Total Government expenditure	\$ 90,215,780,200		2013-2014	Institut de la statistique: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/culture/index_a_n.html
(a) Share of culture in government expenditure	%	\$ 945,742,171	2013-2014	Institut de la statistique: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/culture/index_a_n.html
	1,05%			

* The conversion into US dollars is performed using the Bank of Canada's tool: http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/exchange/10-year-converter/?_ga=1.33897954.2118679641.1461079232

2. Books

2.1. Number of published titles

According to statistics from the Quebec edition of Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec, 7,055 titles were published in 2014.

2.2. Number of publishing companies

In 2015, the number of licensed publishing houses was 174.

	Number	Year	Source
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A
Small Size Companies	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medium Size	N/A	N/A	N/A
Large Size	N/A	N/A	N/A

2.3. Bookshops and Sales

In 2015, the number of accredited bookstores was 191.

	Number	USD	Year	Source
Bookstore chains	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Independent Book stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Book stores in other retail	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Online Retailers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2.4. Translation flows

	Number	Year	Source
Translation flows	N/A	N/A	N/A

3. Music

3.1. Production/Number of albums produced

	Numbe	Year	Source
Physical format	N/A	N/A	N/A
Digital format	N/A	N/A	N/A
Independent	N/A	N/A	N/A
Majors	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.2. Sales/Total number of recorded music sales

	Numbe	Year	Source
Physical format	N/A	N/A	N/A
Digital format	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total revenue	\$157 379 788	2014	ADISQ

* Source : Association québécoise de l'industrie du disque, du spectacle et de la vidéo. État des lieux de l'industrie Québécoise de la musique, mars 2016, http://adisq.com/medias/pdf/fr/Etat_des_lieux_mars_2016.pdf
(Total revenue et total expenditure)

4. Media

4.1. Broadcasting audience and share

Year	Source
2014-2015	<p>Guide annuel Médias 2016, Numéris, Quebec franco, from January 19 to April 19, 2015, Monday 2a-2a, T2+ (generalist channels)</p> <p>Guide annuel Médias 2016, Infopresse, Numéris, Quebec franco, from Septembre 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015, Monday 2a-2a, T2+(specialty and pay channels)</p> <p>Numéris, data PPM, Montreal franco, Marché Central, Monday 2a-2a, T12+, from Novembre 30, 2015, to February 28, 2016, (market radio stations in Montreal)</p>

General, specialty and pay francophone channels that have more than 2% of audience share in the French market in Quebec

Programme type	Audience share	Type of ownership	Type of access
TVA	24,6 %	Private	Free
Radio-Canada	13,6 %	Public	Free
V	7,7 %	Private	Free
Télé-Québec	3,1 %	Public	Free
RDS	4,1 %	Private	Paid
LCN	3,3 %	Private	Paid
Canal D	3,1 %	Private	Paid
Séries +	3,0 %	Private	Paid
Canal Vie	2,9 %	Private	Paid
RDI	2,8 %	Public	Paid
Super Écran	2,3 %	Private	Paid
TVA Sports	2,1 %	Private	Paid
Z	2,0 %	Private	Paid

French radio stations in the francophone market of Montreal

Programme type	Audience share	Type of ownership	Type of access
98,5 FM	23,2 %	Private	Free
Rythme FM	18,1 %	Private	Free
Rouge FM	10,9 %	Private	Free
ICI Radio-Canada Première	9,3 %	Public	Free
CKOI	8,2 %	Private	Free
NRJ	5,2 %	Private	Free
Radio-Classique	4,0 %	Private	Free
ICI Musique	2,3 %	Public	Free
91,9 Sport	1,2 %	Private	Free

4.2. Broadcasting audience and share

Year	Source
2015-2016	Compilations of the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications; Centre d'études sur les médias (Laval University)- sectoral portrait radio- updated compilation in March 2015 from CRTC data

Ownership	Number of domestic media organization providing			
	RADIO CHANNELS	TELEVISION CHANNELS	BOTH RADIO & TELEVISION CHANNELS	TOTAL

Public	15 French language stations 3 English language stations	12 (general / educational / speciality and paid)	N/A	30
Private	97 French language stations 5 English language stations	58 (general / speciality and paid)	N/A	160
Community	41	43	N/A	84
Not specified	6 students stations (including 4 French) 5 ethnic stations 4 religious stations (including 3 in French) More than 50 Aboriginal stations		N/D	65
Total	226	113	N/D	339

*Note : the television channels include only French channels.

4.3. Number of newspaper*

Year	Source
2015	Centre d'études sur les médias (Laval University) – Weekly press General Information
2016	Compilations of the Ministère de la Culture des Communications

PUBLISHING FORMAT-PRINTED			
	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	NON-DAILY NEWSPAPERS	TOTAL
Free only	2 (including 1 in French)	150	152
Paid only	11 (including 9 in French)	18	29

Both Free and Paid	N/A	N/A	N/A
PUBLISHING FORMAT-BOTH PRINTED AND ONLINE			
Free only	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paid only	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both Free and Paid	1 ¹ French language		1
Total	14	168	182

* Excluding online newspapers only

5. Connectivity, infrastructure, access

	Number	Year	Source
Number of mobile phone subscribers per 1000 inhabitants	78, 4 by 100 households in Quebec	2013	Statistics Canada – Survey of Household Spending (from the Communications Monitoring Report 2015: Canada's Communications System: An Overview for Citizens, Consumers, and Creators, CRTC)
Number of households with Internet access at home	2 926 783 households, or 86, 2% of all Quebec households	2015	CEFRIQ, Netendances 2015, Internet equipment and connection of Quebec households in 2015, vol.6, no. 2.
Number of individuals using the Internet	89,5% of Quebec adults use Internet	2015	CEFRIQ, Internet use in Quebec in May 2015

6. Cultural Participation

Percentage of people participating in cultural activities at least one time during the last 12 months.

Cultural Participation (%)			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Cinéma	71,1 %	71,3 %	71,2 %
Theatre ²	30,2 %	29,6 %	29,9 %
Dance (including ballet)	14,9 %	10,5 %	12,8 %

¹ La Presse+ is a French-language free daily newspaper available in digital publishing for tablet. Since January 1, 2016, La Presse (paper and paid version) is published on Saturdays.

² Included summer theater and theater in season.

Live concert/musical performance ³	50,8 %	48,4 %	49,7 %
Exhibition ⁴	47,2 %	44,2 %	45,7 %
Total	88,3 %	88,5 %	88,4 %

* Source : Enquête sur les pratiques culturelles, 2014

Is there any available data on the reasons for the non participation in cultural event?
(Yes/ No)

No

Main reasons for non-participation (in %)			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Too Expensive	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lack of interest	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lack of time	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lack of information	N/A	N/A	N/A
Too far away	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A

7. Additional clarifications (Max 2100 characters)

N/A

³ The types of measured musical performances are rock, western or country, pop, jazz or blues, choral singing, folk or indie, French chanson, world music, traditional and classical music (including opera and operetta).

⁴ The visit of one of the following cultural sites: Art museum, exhibition center and art gallery.

